

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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ATLANTIC EDITION

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## BRITAIN TO FILL IMMENSE VOIDS OF AUSTRALIA

States Invite Immigration From Mother Country by Aid to Settlers

COMMONWEALTH GETS LOAN OF £20,000,000

Sum May Be Nearly Doubled If Three States Abandon Land Settlement Scheme

*Special from Monitor Bureau*  
MELBOURNE, Vic., April 27.—The agreement arranged between the British and Commonwealth governments in regard to migration was recently signed. At present it provides for the expenditure of £20,000,000, to be lent by Britain, spread over a period of 10 years. If, however, the state of West Australia, New South Wales, and Victoria abandon their land settlement schemes and participate in the money to be made available by Britain under the new arrangement, this amount will be increased to £40,000,000.

Under the agreement, which contemplated by far the most ambitious scheme of migration ever undertaken in Australia, the Commonwealth undertakes to make arrangements with the states for suitable settlement areas to be provided, and for such public works to be carried out as will tend to develop the land and so increase the capacity of the already existing settlements to carry a greater population.

**Plans Invited**

The states are to be invited to submit schemes for: acquiring or resuming alienated land; clearing land or otherwise preparing it for settlement; construction of roads, bridges, etc.; construction and equipment of developmental railways, tramway, etc., directly conducive to new settlement (but not including main trunk railways); construction of hydroelectric and water conservation or other similar works in and for the purpose of rural areas; construction of sugar mills, butter factories and similar enterprises tending to assist in the development and settlement of areas; afforestation; construction of irrigation farms; advances to settlers for the purchase of stock, equipment, housing material, etc., advances to farmers or other rural employers for the erection of cottages for employees; settlement of persons on farms, and any other undertaking or expenditure agreed upon.

All proposals by states must be approved by the colonies. If the state concerned desires it, the works may be carried out wholly or in part by the Commonwealth. The Federal authority agrees to raise all necessary loans and to issue them to the states at a rate not exceeding 2 per cent for the first five years and 2½ per cent for the next five.

**Federal Government Helps**

Actually, however, the Federal Government will do more than the agreement provides, as it has informed the states that for the first five years the money will be provided at 1 per cent, and at one-third of the effective rate of interest for the second period. The British Government has agreed to pay half the interest, the other stipulation it has made being that the loans shall not be issued at a greater rate of interest than 6 per cent.

For every principal sum of £75 issued to a state Government under the agreement an additional immigrant must, within 10 years of date of the

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## Greece Urged to Stand Firm on Saloniki Issue

*By Special Cable*

Athens, May 28.—ELUTHERIOS VENIZELOS, when being asked for his advice regarding the Serbian demands in connection with the Saloniki free zone and the Ghegeli railroad, exhorted Andrew Michalakopoulos, the Premier, to insist upon the Greek viewpoint, the papers today announce.

The opinion is expressed that under these circumstances the negotiations for a Greco-Serbian alliance should end and that Mr. Cacanatos should return to Athens.

**FRANCO-SPANISH AGREEMENT ON RIFF IS SOUGHT**

Accord Elaborated in Madrid Likely to Be Ratified—  
Idea of Conquest Opposed

*By Special Cable*

PARIS, May 28.—Quintones de Leon, the Spanish Ambassador, has had a long interview with Aristide Briand, the French Foreign Minister. The correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor learns that the Moroccan question was further discussed and that the accord elaborated by Louis Malvy in Madrid is likely to be ratified.

Naturally, such a grave matter as a formal agreement cannot be concluded without the most careful consideration, for once France and Spain link their fates in Morocco they may solve together all their difficulties, or they may both be dragged into new adventures in which the French would be involved in Spanish interests. Quintones de Leon has informed himself of the impression made on French officials by the report of Louis Malvy regarding the bases of the convention. Here, as was sufficiently shown in the debate in the Chamber, there would be the strongest opposition against pursuing the fighting any further than is absolutely necessary.

The interpretation which Pierre Renaudel began is an interpretation of the Bloc des Gauches official. Eduard Herriot, however, like Paul Painlevé, throughout demonstrated that he did not intend to allow unpatriotic language to pass. The Socialist thesis is merely that negotiations for peace should be begun early. But the Communists speaking through M. Doriot, deliberately call upon the soldiers to revolt, alleging capitalist greed and military ambitions as the causes of strife.

M. Painlevé denounced the language used as criminal, while M. Herriot described the words "abominable," and such no country could tolerate. Everything that was said which might affect the morale of the soldiers will be omitted from the Journal Official.

The Chamber expressed its indignation by voting to censure M. Doriot. The Socialists, for the most part, abstained from voting, while the Communists sang the Internationale.

M. Briand's intervention in the course of the debate was extremely effective. When the discussion closes it is almost certain that the Chamber will support the government's decision to assure the safety of the troops, territories and tribes placed under French protection by international treaties, though resolutely opposed to all ideas of conquest.

The text deposited also calls for the conclusion of peace when possible and sends grateful salutations to the troops defending the work of France.

**Agreement Concluded**

*By Special Cable*

MADRID, May 28.—The President of the Directorate has issued a semi-official note stating that no definite agreement has been concluded with France concerning Morocco, but certain points, on which an agreement might be based are under consideration.

It adds that, in any case, authority does not exist to allow the forces of one country to pass over the territory of the other.

The president sends a message in the name of the King to the Army eulogizing the work of the Spanish forces and proposes to arrive at Tetuan on June 4.

**FEDERAL ECONOMY BRINGS NEW STAMP TO THE COLLECTORS**

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP)—Government economy has produced a new variety of postage stamp which will be sought by collectors who have been busy rounding up specimens of the third-class rate to 1½ cents, will be surcharged in a center of the stamp, imprint with the number 1½, and the 1-cent numeral will be obliterated with four vertical bars.

When the first-class postage was reduced from 3 to 2 cents after the war, large supplies of 3-cent stamped envelopes were surcharged 2 cents.

Some 1-cent stamped envelopes will be kept by postmasters for incoming books and catalogues, still mailable at the 1-cent rate for each two ounces.

## Classmates for Four Years, Mrs. Mary A. Church and Son, James



Mrs. Church is the First Grandmother to Be Graduated at William Jewell College, at Liberty, Mo. She Has Been Prominent in All Activities of the Students. The Son Has Won a Fellowship at Harvard University.

## Mother and Son Are Graduated Together at College in Missouri

**Mrs. Mary A. Church and James M. Church Win Honors at William Jewell—Mother Declares Parents Should Enter Into Activities of Children**

*LIBERTY, Mo., May 28 (Special)*

—A four-year college course, pursued that she might enter the lives of her children and keep pace with their development, ends for Mrs. Mary A. Church upon her graduation today from William Jewell College, in the same class with her son, James M. Church.

Both mother and son are honor students at the college. James Church has won the Austin Fellowship in chemistry at Harvard University. For that honor he was the successful competitor among college students throughout America.

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## People of France and Italy "All Busy," Says Mr. Stearns

Impressed by Industrious Workers Everywhere, All Anxious and Glad to Be Doing Constructive Work—Kept Away From Politics

Frank W. Stearns of Boston, long-time friend of President Coolidge, with Mrs. Stearns, is spending his first day in Boston after returning from Europe, in meeting with friends and telling them of their experiences while abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns expect later to go to Swampscott, where they will open for the season their summer residence, Red Gables, which adjoins White Court, the estate where President and Mrs. Coolidge expect to spend the greater part of the summer.

Mr. Stearns said today that the memory he carried away with him from this present trip to Europe was that the industry which has developed in France and Italy and how everywhere he and Mrs. Stearns went they saw people working and working hard and long all day long so that there was no time for rest.

"It struck me," said Mr. Stearns, "that throughout that part of France where we went and all through Italy from one end of the peninsula to the other, that the people were at work and that they were eager to toil and glad to be occupied from early to late."

## PRICE OF "GAS" IS CHANGEABLE, OFFICIALS SAY

(Continued from Page 1)

part. Gasoline of the same quality as that bought for all uses can sell a gallon the tank wagon price has moved up to 22 cents. This affects directly the "controlled" filling stations, that is those dealing in products of the oil companies. Indirectly it affects the independent retailers, who had been selling for 24 cents and who increased their prices at most stations to 25 cents. High test grades and special "blends" increased in accordance, selling as usual at 5 cents the gallon more than plain "gas."

Inquiries among agents and jobbers here brought information that the price raising in this section was a week later than in eastern markets and was due to increases in prices of crude oil.

The Saugus law, taxing gasoline at 1 cent a gallon for the purpose of building new roads, applies on May 29, payable by the distributors. The first of the returns on sales must be filed with the State Board of Public Roads on June 15 and the tax on these returns is payable to the State Treasurer on July 10.

Champions of the bill, in Legislature committee hearings explained that the tax would not warrant an increase in the retail price of gasoline as the levy would be on the distributors. Retailers say they have been informed that wholesalers will advance their prices to "cover increased costs," and that they will pass the increase along to the owners of motor cars.

## MANY TEACHERS AMONG GRADUATES

In Colorado, at least, teaching is looked upon as a desirable profession by women college graduates, according to the report of a study of present occupations of the women graduates class of 1919, from five Colorado colleges, that has been received by the association of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston. The study shows that 1 cent a gallon in wholesale and retail prices of gasoline in New England brings local quotations for the motor fuel to the highest point seen over two years. Not since the middle of May, 1923, has the level been as high as at present. 26 cents a gallon at filling stations, and 22 cents from tank wagon.

The law of last fall, setting New England gasoline sold at its lowest depressed figures for a decade, 13 cents wholesale and 14 cents retail, there have now been advances of 70 per cent in tank wagon and 60 per cent in filling station prices. Provisions for motor car care, in a period of a very few weeks' duration just after the turn of the year. The latest 1-cent advance in New England is but a ramification of a general increase of 1 cent a gallon into the Atlantic and Gulf states.

By its widespread character the new strengthening in prices calls attention to a condition in the national petroleum industry which not only amply justifies whatever action has been taken by Congress, which also affords a hint of even further advance before the heavy demand of the summer months will have been spent. Briefly, this situation is that the market value of gasoline was able to add for gas tanks the normal amount of gasoline to storage during the winter months of low consumption. Despite the fact that they advanced prices rather than greatly increased consumption prevented their augmenting stocks to any great extent.

On the first of April refiners had in storage 1,610,568,140 gallons of gasoline, an increase of some 6 per cent over the same date the previous year. But at that time consumption was running around 35 per cent ahead of April 1, 1924. It is estimated that gasoline stocks were

at the time of last fall, 1,610,568,140 gallons.

Southern New England, partly cloudy tonight; Friday unbroken. Not much change in temperature, moderate southwest winds.

Northern New England: Partly cloudy and Friday not much change in temperature, moderate south and southwest winds.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature, moderate variable winds, mostly westerly.

Southern New England: Partly cloudy tonight; Friday unbroken. Not much change in temperature, moderate southwesterly winds.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**

Wellesley College: Semicentennial celebration—Academic procession, formal exercises in Memorial Chapel, 11: luncheon in dormitories; outdoor and indoor exhibitions, recitals and re-

lationships, 1 p.m.—Concert, 8 p.m.

Baseball: Boston Braves vs. Brooklyn, Braves Field, 3:15.

Radio:

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters)

4:30 p.m.—WNAC dinner dance, Sheppard Colonial Dance Orchestra, direction: Billy C. Murphy, Boston Better Business Commission, 8.

Shubert—"Romance," R. E. Murphy, St. James—The Show Shop," 8:15.

Photoplay:

Fenway—"Old Home Week," Radio.

WBZ, Boston-Wellesley, Mass. (323.3 Meters)

4:30 p.m.—Leo Reisman ensemble, "Yankee Doodle," United States marine band, direct from Washington. 8—Concert by the Holyoke

Band.

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## AMPLE VOTES IN SENATE FOR WORLD COURT

(Continued from Page 1)

William M. Butler, Massachusetts; Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts; George P. McLean, Connecticut; Hastings Bligh, Connecticut; Walter E. Edge, New Jersey; T. Coleman Du Pont, Delaware; Ovington E. Weller, Maryland; Guy D. Goff, West Virginia; David A. Reed, Pennsylvania; Frank B. Willis, Ohio; Simeon D. Fess, Ohio; James E. Watson, Indiana; Charles S. McKinley, Illinois; Charles S. Deneen, Illinois; Irving L. Lenroot, Wisconsin; Richard P. Ernst, Kentucky; Thomas D. Schall, Minnesota; Albert B. Cummins, Iowa; Charles Curtis, Kansas; Arthur Capper, Kansas; J. W. Earle, Oklahoma; Francis E. Warren, Wyoming; Lawrence C. Phillips, Colorado; Reed Smoot, Utah; Wesley L. Jones, Washington; Charles L. McNary, Oregon; Robert M. Stanfield, Oregon; Tasker L. Oddie, Nevada, and Raoul H. Cameron, Arizona.

The above 34 Republican senators, who are friends of the Court, added to the 35 Democrats claimed by Mr. King as for the Court, make all told 69 senators, which is over a majority of the 96 highest-possible votes in the Chamber.

Added to these may be a few other Republicans who will probably vote for the Court, although proponents were unwilling to say positively what these senators would do. Among these senators were mentioned Robert S. Howell, Nebraska; W. B. Pitt, Ohio; and Rice W. Means, Colorado, and the two Southern senators, Peter Norbeck and W. H. McMaster. It is possible, also, that proponents of the Court, say that Mr. Pepper will vote favorably in view of the new situation that has arisen in the Senate on this proposal.

## ANCIENTS READY FOR OBSERVANCES

Anniversary to Be Celebrated  
on Monday

The two hundred and eighty-seventh anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston is to be observed in the traditional manner on June 1, with a parade in the morning to the Old South Church, Boylston and Dartmouth streets, review by the Governor of the Commonwealth, ex-officio a member on Boston Common, drumhead election of officers for the coming year, march back to the Armory on the third floor of Faneuil Hall and then a concluding banquet at the Copley Plaza.

Delegations of various other military orders will be guests of the "Ancients," including detachments from the Navy Yard, the Coast Artillery and the National Guard of Massachusetts. At the drumhead election on Boston Common Frank

Nagle of Newton will be elected Commander. Maj. William H. Hennessy is to be officer of the day.

The election of the "Ancients" is usually arranged so that at the drumhead election on the Common the officers will be chosen as a matter of form, the real deciding votes having been taken in advance of that occasion.

Henry D. Cormerais, retiring commander, has issued orders for the assembling of the old time military organization, the oldest in the United States, at Faneuil Hall Armory at 11:50 a.m. in full dress. The usual preliminaries gone through with, the company will form for the parade to the church in South Market Street at 12:30, the right resting in Commercial Street.

The honorary staff will be captained by Capt. George H. Hudson, past commander, general officer members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and distinguished guests.

The commander and his staff will form the right of line followed by the non-commissioned staff the honorary staff, the infantry wing under Maj. Charles A. Malle, colors with Lieut. Richard W. Clift and Lieut. Harold G. Campbell as color guard, the artillery wing commanded by Lieut. Francis S. Cummings, Teale's military band, Sergt. B. F. Teale, leader; delegations of various veteran organizations, Col. Willis W. Stover, commander and Battery C, 101st Field Artillery, M. N. G. Captain Moran in charge.

## WELFARE SOCIETY REPORTS FOR YEAR

Receipts of the Family Welfare Society during the last year amounted to \$112,263.96 Miss Margaret Curtis, financial secretary, reported at the annual meeting of the organization yesterday. The deficit of \$10,767.11 is covered by the unrestricted funds of the society.

In addition Miss Curtis said that \$105,586.76 was received during the year for the relief of families of which \$71,855.04 was obtained from funds and societies, and the remainder from private individuals, employers, churches and relatives.

Paul F. Peiper, Richmond Mayo-Smith and Michael H. Sullivan were elected directors-at-large for a term of one year. Dr. Hilbert F. Day, Charles L. Carr, Marion J. Homans and Florence B. Windom were re-elected for three-year terms. Mrs. Henry W. Miot was re-elected for one year.

## MOTORS NEEDED FOR OUTING

Automobiles for conveying the 3000 children in institutions in Greater Boston to Nantasket Beach next Wednesday are greatly needed, according to Chester I. Campbell, secretary of the Boston Automobile Dealers' Association, which has charge of the outing. He calls upon every one who possibly can to come forward with the loan of a car or a cash donation toward expenses. These should be sent direct to Mr. Campbell at 328 Park Square Building. He can be reached by calling Back Bay 9880.

## BRITAIN TO FILL IMMENSE VOIDS OF AUSTRALIA

(Continued from Page 1)  
agreement, sail direct from the United Kingdom to the State concerned. The migrant must be received into and satisfactorily settled in the State. Further, within the same period, there must be included in every 10,000 assisted migrants such a number of families without capital as consist in the aggregate of 3750 persons.

### Reciprocal Obligations

For every sum of £1000 advanced for farm settlement the state must provide one new farm, and within 12 months of the payment being made one assisted migrant family of five persons without capital must be received and satisfactorily settled in the state. Half the new farms must be allocated to assisted migrants who have sailed from the United Kingdom since June 1, 1922, and have not been resident in Australia for more than five years at the date of allocation.

For its part the British Government, in addition to paying a portion of the interest on loans, agrees to pay one-third of any loss suffered by a state in connection with the purchase of stock and equipment, one-third of the capital cost of the erection and equipment of depots for the reception of migrants, and one-third of the annual maintenance expenditure relating to the reception, training, and after-care of migrants.

One of the most important sections of the agreement provides for the treatment of migrants after arrival. They shall have equal treatment of Australians in the acquisition of farms, "shall be allowed the same consideration as is given to Australians in the extension of any period for the payment of any amount that may be due by them," "shall be assisted through local agricultural financial institutions or otherwise to finance their operations upon similar terms and conditions to Australians receiving such assistance," "in any case shall be found suitable employment in Australia at the same rate of wages as Australians of similar experience."

## FRANKLIN STUDENTS TO GET CERTIFICATES

Tomorrow afternoon at the Franklin Union Building, Nathaniel Matthews, president of the Franklin Foundation, will award certificates to 18 students who have completed the new nine-months' day course in elementary electrical work, electric wiring, and automobile repair.

Louis K. Rourke of the Transit Commission and formerly Commissioner of Public Works, will speak to the graduates and their friends.

This event marks the close of the first day classes made possible by the recent grant of the Carnegie Corporation. Additional courses of similar character will be organized as soon as funds can be obtained from other sources for this pioneer work in the field of adult training of those who cannot go to college, but who wish instruction of a trade or technical character beyond that which the high school can offer. These are the first courses of this type which have been opened in New England.

## RAINBOW GIRLS PLAN TO VISIT ROSLINDALE

Boston Assembly, No. 1, Order of the Rainbow for Girls, will exemplify the initiatory degree of their order at a meeting of Roslindale Chapter, No. 104, Order of the Eastern Star, in the Roslindale Masonic Temple, June 3. It is the last meeting of Roslindale Chapter until fall, and the Eastern Star degrees will be conferred upon 13 candidates in the late afternoon. A home supper, in

complete charge of the men of the Chapter, will be served at 8:30.

The evening will be given over to the Rainbow girls, an order not unlike the Order of De Molay for boys, and intended only for daughters, sisters and relatives of Masons and members of the Eastern Star, prior to the time they become eligible for membership in the Eastern Star. It is the first time that the Rainbow degree work has been exemplified in Roslindale and wide interest is being taken in the meeting.

## LEGION HAS FIFTH OF \$500,000 GOAL

Massachusetts department of the American Legion announced today that more than one-fifth of its

## Utah Sheriff's Crusade Routs Dry Law Violators

Changes His Views on Prohibition After Two Years  
of Service—Wins Despite Big Obstacles

clerk abstain from liquor themselves and enforce the law to the letter.

### Clergy and Schools Back Him

Mr. Harries was elected with the active support of the ministerial association of the State and the various school boards, including the University of Utah. He ran as an independent, defeating the Republican candidate by 4000 votes.

The actual accomplishments of the sheriff tell a convincing story. The first year he held office he made 700 arrests of liquor law violators alone, against 102 arrests the year preceding. He made 1077 other arrests, against 519 the year preceding; a total of 1777 arrests, against 628 under the former administration.

The same year the net cost of running the office was \$80,539.35, against \$111,596.75. This despite the fact that the arrests were almost three times greater. The first year Sheriff Harries held office his department was responsible for the collection of \$52,757.88 in fines and forfeitures, against \$5,507.25 the previous year.

Post office figures also show that the sheriff's office returned address on the envelopes left \$3,000,000 in checks in the hands of the Government in 1924, and that approximately \$55,000 in cash is removed yearly from misdirected envelopes.

Indicative of the extent to which improvement is possible is Roland M. Baker, postmaster of the Boston district, said that 21,000,000 letters failed to reach their destination last year because of incorrect or insufficient address, and that 100,000 letters are posted yearly in blank envelopes.

### Thrive on Opposition

Despite the opposition he has had, Sheriff Harries says he may run for office again. He says he considers himself a "pioneer" in enforcing the prohibition law. The sheriff believes his election was a protest by the people against the administration of the office under the major political parties. He tells of many instances of alleged attempts to bribe him to neglect his duty, saying that cash sums totaling \$400,000 were offered him.

The administration of the office under Sheriff Harries has resulted in numerous law suits. At the outset, his election was contested as unconstitutional. He won an injunction suit to restrain him from taking office, and, upon taking a subsequent ouster suit to the state Supreme Court, obtained a ruling that there was no case legally against him.

In addition to this litigation, the sheriff has been sued by those whose homes have been raided by deputies in search of liquor. These persons charged injury and defamation of character. One suit was for \$30,000. The sheriff, also, one \$6000. On a \$10,000 suit, the jury awarded \$3000 to the plaintiff. He

lost a \$6000 suit, the jury awarding judgment for \$1000. Since taking office, Sheriff Harries, assisted by a welfare board, made up of citizens, has paid out \$10,000 in attorney fees to defend many suits instituted against him. The ouster suit also cost him \$5000. The sum lost in the damage suits, it is understood, Sheriff Harries paid out of his own pocket with a little assistance from the welfare board, since the law does not allow such expenses to be paid from county funds.

## DEFENSE DAY IDEA OPPOSED

League of Women Voters  
Against Making It an  
Annual Institution

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 23 (Special)—Resolutions adopted late yesterday at the convention of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters denounce the Wadsworth proposal to make amendment to the Federal Constitution more difficult, which would postpone the immediate entrance of the United States into the World Court and disapprove of Defense Day as an annual institution.

Other amendments urged upon the members a study of facts with a view to reducing the high cost of living, advocated a longer period of compulsory school attendance, favored the promotion of Latin American friendship, protested against the crippling of governmental departments having to do with human welfare, as a false measure of economy, and urged upon the state and national governments the cutting out of waste and extravagance, along with the policy of adequate and constructive expenditure.

A feature of the closing session was the reading of a message cabled to the league by Mrs. Jessie Wilson Sayre from Geneva, where she is attending the arms conference. She presented greetings and followed with an extended account of the problems and discussion. She reported that the American delegation proving itself a valuable asset to the convention.

At the business meeting the constitution was amended to provide for a regional director for each county of the State and the field secretary is granted a vote on the state executive board.

Elections of officers and board members were announced as in accordance to the nominations, and a budget of \$19,420, as recommended by the committee, was adopted.

## CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OFFICIALS ELECTED

Roland W. Boyden was re-elected president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce yesterday, at the first meeting of the new board of directors, who were recently elected by ballot of the members. W. Irving Bullard and Henry S. Dennison were re-elected vice-presidents. Clarence G. Davidd was named as a new vice-president. Frank C. Nichols, treasurer, and James A. McKibben, secretary, were re-elected to their offices.

Three new members were elected to the executive committee. They were J. Franklin McElwain, Charles B. Burleigh and Homer H. Keyes. The remainder of the executive committee were re-elected as follows: Messrs. Boyden, Bullard, Dennison, Davidd, McKibben.

## CLASS WORK EXHIBIT HELD BY CITY Y. W. C. A.

Gowns, hats and costume accessories made by the students of the domestic art department of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association were worn by them at the exhibit of class work at the Y. W. C. A. Building, 40 Berkeley Street, yesterday afternoon. They gave evidence of good taste as well as good workmanship. Tomorrow morning at the commencement exercises Mrs. Gordon Hutchins, acting president of the Boston Y. W. C. A., will present the diplomas and certificates.

## Your Financial Development

WHEN you become a depositor of the National Union Bank the paramount feature of our service and duty to you is to aid in the development of your finances and the growth of your business.

This Institution was established in 1792 with this principle as its outstanding policy. We have practised it, with mutual profit to customers and to ourselves, as testified to by their sound development and our longevity and growth, through more than a century of service to New England industry.

Primarily a business man's bank, our experience has fitted us to give advice and information on problems which you are perhaps encountering for the first time. This valuable assistance is an important part of a complete, convenient service of business banking which the National Union Bank offers.

**COMMERCIAL ACCOUNTS**—The efficient handling of your banking details. Cooperation and counsel in the development of your finances.

**TRUST DEPARTMENT**—Corporate Trust business as registrar and transfer agent. A Personal Trust department—administrators, executors and trustees of wills, trusts and estates.

**SAVINGS DEPARTMENT**—A safe, convenient depository for savings funds. Let us help you plan a method of systematic saving for any definite purpose.

## NATIONAL UNION BANK

Established in 1792

COMMERCIAL AND SAVINGS ACCOUNTS  
CORPORATE AND PERSONAL TRUSTS  
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS

209 WASHINGTON STREET  
HEAD OF STATE STREET



**Miller**  
GEARED-TO-THE-ROAD UNIFLEX CORD

**Uniform Flexibility**  
means many extra miles of service  
from balloon tires

BALLOON tires must be more than just flexible. They must be uniformly flexible. The tread, as well as the side-walls, must be flexible.

Miller Uniflex Cord Balloons are built that way. The whole tire flexes evenly from top to bottom. No concentrated stress; no sharp bending of the cords; no excessive distortion. Each ply flexes in harmony with every other ply. Internal friction is reduced to the minimum.

The result is an even-wearing, long-lasting tire that'll give you more miles, better service and more complete satisfaction than you ever thought possible in a pneumatic tire.

Put on Millers and travel on tires that are world-standard for quality and endurance. Dealers everywhere—look for the Miller sign.

Millers are original equipment on many cars.

Balloons and a complete line of Regular Passenger Car and Heavy-duty Truck and Bus Tires. Tubes and Accessories.

**Cantilever Shoe**

**Comfort and Grace**

These pumps fit so easily and smoothly that the natural beauty of the foot is accentuated. Their narrow heels keep the sides from gaping and the flexible arches fit up snugly to the undercurve of the foot, supporting it gently and giving it a gracefully arch effect. The modest rounded toes are comfortable without being bulky. The straps hold the foot back in the shoe, which keeps the toes comfortable.

**Naples, Italy**—The latest excavations at Pompeii have revealed bronze statuettes six feet high which belong to represent Apollo. The figure, which carries a quiver, is perfect in all details, and is regarded as one of the most valuable of any of the finds made in the Pompeian ruins. It has been removed to the National Museum for expert examination.

**Hannibal, Mo. (AP)**—A monument to Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, Mark Twain's famous literary characters, will be erected in Cardiff Hill, standing at the head of one of Hannibal's prominent business streets. Cardiff Hill was mentioned repeatedly in the humorist's books.

**Pierre, S. D. (AP)**—All the fuel, with the exception of coal, used during the coming year at charitable, educational and penal institutions of South Dakota will be from the state's own lignite mine near Haynes, N. D.

## Brilliant Wellesley Pageant Opens College Golden Jubilee

Picturesque Tableaux, Based on Holy Grail Stories, Are Features of Traditional "Float Night"—Host of Alumni Return for Celebration

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 28 (Special)—With pageantry and song, in the solemnity of gratitude for 50 years' opportunity for service and achievement to touch with dignity the traditional gayeties of the semi-centennial and commencement season, Wellesley College has embarked upon the celebration of her Golden Jubilee. It is a time of justified celebration. Milestones of vicissitude in the career of the college have been successfully passed.

Wellesley has made her place among colleges. A tremendous endowment fund of \$9,000,000 has been raised. The fund of \$500,000 used in the raising of which was made contingent upon the bequest of \$100,000 by Edward S. Harkness of New York for a new dormitory, was raised in two months, \$125,000 of it by undergraduates. The embarrassment to administrative expansion, brought about by the College Hall loss and subsequent crowded quarters, has been circumvented.

Wellesley College is able to look back over 50 years of unremitting labor and to look forward because of them to the new horizons the unselfish and fruitful labor has opened up. A generous outpouring of alumnae has been drawn back from many corners of the world to the lovely campus overlooking Lake Waban for the anniversary celebration which opened this evening with the pageant, "The Winged Soul," written by Marie Warren Potter of New York.

"Float Night" is significant in the commencement celebration. It concentrates on the side of pictorial beauty set upon the shimmering stage which is Lake Waban. Somewhat departing from custom, this year's "Float Night" program last evening sounded one note more seriously beautiful than usual in the traditional scale of crew formations of the "W" lakeside singing, crew competitions, christening of the 1928 boat and awards to crew members, by presenting a version of the Quest of the Holy Grail with the floats.

### Crew Formations

At the edge of the lake the audience gathered before the afterglow had faded. There were chairs for some. Others were content to stand in groups in the gathering darkness. In shadow, behind the darker shadows of silver green trees, scarcely stirred by any breeze, under a sky that became suddenly blue-black beyond its spangles of cool, small stars and pearl clouds where a scimitar moon rode its silent way.

It was, for the most part, a silent crowd. Now and then a voice rose, strangely sharp, to show how silent it was. Alumnae, undergraduates, visitors gathered there where many leaves of Wellesley history have been written and, in the night that was so perfect, found few words.

Far out on the lake, somewhere beyond the crimson chain of buoy lights, there was the light tinkle of a ukulele, frail, robbed of its garishness by distance. High up on an opposite hill shone a tall, lonely, peaceful light. Now and then the simple songs of the college musical club, gathered in the golden glare of arcs at the water's edge rose, swelled, swayed, fell away to nothing. Out on the smooth, dusky bosom of the lake four crews rested motionless in their shells, their oars upraised in serried ranks.

A single voice. . . . The formation of the traditional "W" broke. . . . One crew sped away to the rhythmic direction of the coxswain, halted momentarily, gave no sign that it heard the light shower of applause from the shore, and was gone, silently cutting through the water that turned to quicksilver and to black opal as it sped away on the wings of clipped sound. . . .

### Vision of the Grail

Another and another. . . . And suddenly nothing was left on the mirror face of the lake but the steady, crimson lights.

A murmur rippled through the crowd. Down from Tupelo Point there rode the first of nine floats.

Gentle Ambrosius the monk. . . . silent figure against the dark background of his church quiet.

"And as he spake, before his eyes again appeared the glory of his vanished days. . . . The vision of Sir Bors and Lancelot, of Percival himself and Galahad. . . . The semblance of the Grail wile! Percival's fair sister had beheld. . . . The shining shaft of silver light. . . . The rose-red marvel of the Cup. . . . And the vision passed. . . .

Then, as one listened through the dark there sounded another purr of barque cleaving silver water. . . . King Arthur's last assembly with his knights. When all the company, with swords held high, met every hit a gleaming thing, met for the last time ere each set forth to seek all resolutely to find the Grail. . . .

No sound touched the gathering, crowding up the wooded hill. Orange flares away to the left painted promise of glory among silent trees. Another barque rode down along the edge of the lake. A sigh ran through the crowd. . . . The barque, carrying "the semblance of the young Sir

## King Arthur's Last Meeting With One of the Knights



One of Nine Floats in the Wellesley Pageant of the Holy Grail Stories Based on Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" and the Arthurian Legends. Left to Right: Marian Hemerly, Corning, N. Y.; Bishop; Virginia Marem, Chicago; Knight; Louise Marshall, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Queen; and Marian Scott, White Plains, N. Y., King.

of rare Sévres ware, a bust of General Washington, a bust of Benjamin Franklin, in his character of first Ambassador to France, and two very precious vases from the collection of the Musée de la Manufacture Nationale de Sévres.

The busts are by Houdon, plaster

relief work and maintained a relief unit overseas.

At the time of the presentation

Myron T. Herrick, American Ambas-

sador, stated that the wife of Gen-

eral Pershing, leader of the Ameri-

can Expeditionary Forces, was a

Wellesley graduate, and that the only

## GAIN OF \$9,460,000 IN RATE RISES

### Telephone Official Explains Basis of Computing Schedule Asked

After two days of inspection of the various exchanges and operating mechanisms of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company in the Boston metropolitan district and in northeastern Massachusetts, the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities resumed today, at the State House, the public hearing in the petition of the telephone company for permission to increase rates.

Lambert N. Whitney, commercial manager of the New England company, the official who made the scheduled increased rates to the witness stand today for direct examination prior to cross-examination by E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston and chief counsel for the 157 cities and towns of Massachusetts protesting against any advance in telephone charges.

Mr. Whitney put in an exhibit showing the units of service used in developing the increased revenue from the new rate schedule, and went into much detail to explain it. Under the proposed schedule, said Mr. Whitney, there would be an increase of \$9,460,000 in the revenue from the Massachusetts territory.

Charles H. Bemis of Medford, representing the Metropolitan Pomona Grange, composed of 11 cities and towns, was the first witness this morning. The defense today, said Mr. Bemis, was worth what the subscribers are paying, much less the proposed increased rate.

Mr. Bemis charged that instead of the 20 per cent increase which the company says is proposed, the actual increases will range from 40 per cent to 150 per cent.

The requirement that five cents extra be paid for calls from the Metropolitan area into Boston exchanges was termed "unfair" by Mr. Bemis.

If the commission found that no increase in revenue was necessary, Mr. Bemis asked that it watch out that no changes be allowed in the classes of service whereby the telephone company could use these "as a cover for unreasonable and unwarranted increases."

Mrs. Carrie F. Maddocks of Cambridge, who operates a boarding house, testified that she could not afford a telephone if the proposed increases were allowed.

### EXAMINATION POLICY CHANGES AT UNION

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 28 (Special)—Proctors are presiding over examinations of Union College students for the first time in many years. The honor system was abolished a few weeks ago, at the request of the faculty members, who complained of irregularities which had not been reported to the "Honor Court" and the student body readily accepted.

Now there is a proctor for every 40 students and all examinations are held in the gymnasium, whereas previously students had been allowed to take their papers where they wished. High school regulations oblige us to enter and leave the examination room and the usual pledge is attached to every paper which she visits."

The Massachusetts League is now conducting a campaign for \$5000 for carrying on its work. It is endorsed by leading men and women of the nominal sum of \$9 per week.

At the state headquarters in Boston a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told that a club to be kept in the league must be absolutely self-governing, absolutely non-sectarian, with a strenuous program to cover social gatherings, outdoor and indoor events, educational classes, and wherever practical, vocational groups.

Membership in the club should be representative of the community, and is open to all girls from 15 years old upwards, and women. To this club a field secretary comes several times a year to offer expert counsel, to present new or tried ways based upon the experiences of other clubs which she visits."

The Massachusetts League is now

conducting a campaign for \$5000 for carrying on its work. It is endorsed by leading men and women of

Massachusetts.

President Doumergue formally presented these gifts to Wellesley in Paris, where Edwin F. Greene of Boston, president of the board of trustees, accepted them in behalf of the college. Others present were William M. Wheeler and George H. Davenport, members of the board of trustees, Mrs. Wheeler and Mrs. Davenport, and Miss Adeline Wheeler, who during her undergraduate days at Wellesley was president of the Alliance Française; Miss Rachel Rathbun of Providence, and Mlle. Elisabeth Clevenot, who during the years 1921-22 was a member of the French delegation to the Wellesley centenary.

Wellesley College during the war was the first college to equip an ambulance for service in France. Wellesley also sent \$600,000 for re-

person who holds an honorary degree from Wellesley College is a French woman—Mme. Curie, who received the degree of Doctor of Science in 1921.

The gifts will be on exhibition in the Farnsworth Art Museum for the semicentennial celebration. Where they will be finally placed has not yet been decided, although Mlle. Clevenot has expressed the hope that they never be relegated to a museum.

Word has been sent that Wellesley alumnae in Paris and its environs

are to be invited to the opening of the Farnsworth Art Museum for the semicentennial celebration. Where they will be finally placed has not yet been decided, although Mlle. Clevenot has expressed the hope that they never be relegated to a museum.

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## Fidac, World Veteran Order, Strengthens Peace Impetus

Service Men of Nine Nations Co-operate—Women's Auxiliary Organizing—Leadership Now in America—Former Enemy Nationals to Be Made Eligible

Organized four years ago with the essential aim of promoting world peace, the Fidac, an international association of more than 10,000,000 World War veterans in nine of the allied countries, now proposes it is announced, to conduct a campaign designed to make its appeal for harmony and co-operation heard in all the conference chambers of international politics whenever issues affecting world peace are discussed. The name of the Fidac arises from the initial letters of the official title, the Fédération Internationale des Anciens Combattants.

With the election of Col. Thomas W. Miller of Delaware, American Legionnaire and Alien Property Custodian, as president of the Fidac at the fall conference in London, the direct management of the organization has been placed for the first time in the United States. Brig.-Gen. Roy Hoffman of Oklahoma is the new vice-president.

To extend the scope and influence of the association still further, a women's auxiliary is being organized with prospective membership of 5,000,000. Mrs. Lowell Hobart, first national president of the American Legion Auxiliary, having been selected as organizing president. The countries represented in the Fidac are England, France, Belgium, Italy, United States, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Poland.

One of the specific proposals which the Fidac will seek to carry out is the extension of the association to include the former enemy nations, on the ground that past grievances should now be forgotten and universal effort directed to the maintenance of peaceful relations. To aid in the promotion of mutual understanding between nations the Fidac also plans to help in increasing the number of exchange professors and students between the universities of the countries.

### Future of Fidac

To perfect further the international organization of the Fidac Colonel Miller has toured member nations, speaking to groups of former service men and other public meetings on the activities of the Fidac and general peace problems. Frederick C. Pinston of the American Legion headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana, points out the following significant aspects of the Fidac movement:

The Fidac has been in existence four years. During that time it has not done very much more than lay a ground work. M. Charles Bertrand of France, who was its founding president, died last year. Col. Miller took the gavel and virtually nothing more. The cause for this was and is lack of money.

The member nations paid the dues for the Fidac, but due to European chaos financially the funds available were no more than enough to support a central office in Paris with nothing else. The American Legions took some Fidac obligations in 1923 when the treasury was empty.

So the Fidac, instead of acting or impressing itself on the public mind, has only been able to disseminate sincere speeches, passed many resolutions and then the delegates have dispersed for another year.

To offset this lack of activity the British Legions, the French Legion, all of whose delegates were animated by a deep belief in the future of the Fidac, decided to transfer the control of the organization to the United States. The United States has the money and the enthusiastic men to revitalize the organization.

This move has been made. The new régime is impressed by the opportunity for the Fidac's future, and it is supported by earnest men of this country who are willing to put up the money to see the Fidac through the growing period.

Colonel Miller has a lot of difficult work ahead. He has a great, incalculable strength if he can only put it to work harmoniously. He controls an organization that may decide to go its several ways. He may be able to make it go in one direction or another, if he can diplomatically have to readjust their calculations and consider not only a nation's leaders but the people, the peasant, the laborer and the rank and file. At this Col. Miller, beyond a doubt, made great progress. He is now touring the member nations speaking on the Fidac and peace.

### Political Strength

It cannot be denied that an international organization of the people of nations can assist to prevent war. There never has been such a close-knit organization of peoples unless we consider the Third International, a Socialist organization not

Attractive GIFTS and Unusual GIFTS for every member of the family, and the little dainty things so dear to a woman's heart.

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## Leaders in Fidac's Campaign for World Good Will



### ROSES ABLOOM IN ARBORETUM

#### Bush Honeysuckles and American Hawthorne Also Out

Early roses, early flowering rhododendrons, bush honeysuckles, and hawthorns are now in bloom at Arnold Arboretum, according to the weekly "bulletin of popular information" issued by the arboretum. About 500 species of hawthorn can be seen on the eastern slope of Peter's Hill and other parts of the Arboretum.

The first roses to bloom at the Arboretum are of Asiatic origin. The bulletin describes them in part as follows:

R. Ecae, still rare in gardens, a native of Afghanistan and Turkistan, is a tall, perfectly hardy, fast-growing shrub with clusters of flowers about an inch in diameter; they are paler in color and slightly smaller than those of R. rugosa, but it is a more vigorous and satisfactory plant and the fragrance of the leaves adds to its value. It has never been as full of flowers as it is this year, and this week it is one of the handsomest plants in the Arboretum.

R. omeiensis, which is common on the mountains of western China, and is named for Mt. Omei, one of the sacred mountains of the Empire, is a hardy, fast-growing shrub with erect stems covered with prickles. It is native country the most秀麗 of 25 feet and a good hedge might be made with it for New England gardens. R. koranensis is flowering this year only for the second time in cultivation and it is perfectly hardy. A single plant with white flowers is not more than the size of a cent piece.

Very beautiful this spring is a plant with large pink flowers which came to the Arboretum in November, 1923, from the Chinese firm of Hayashi, No. 16. As it is flowering this year, it is one of the handsomest rhododendrons which has ever been planted in the Arboretum, but unfortunately the leaves have been affected by the winter winds.

Many of the bush honeysuckles are again covered with their fragrant flowers. No shrubs, not even the lilacs, are more valuable garden plants in regions of extreme cold where they are hardy; they flower freely every year, and many of the species and hybrids are covered with yellow, or blue fruit.

An example of well grown but hardly known shrubs can be seen on the right hand side of the Bussey Hill Road opposite the lilacs where there are several large plants. There is a collection of smaller plants in the shrub collection, and a supplement to the shrub collection, the grass path in the rear of the linden collection on the Meadow Road, and another on the slope between the Meadow Road and Bussey Hill Road, nearly opposite the entrance of the shrub collection.

Permanent Waving, Cluzelle, Gowns and Hats, Furniture Buying, Home of Sweets, Kliefuss & Seekamp, Himebaugh & Browne, Sacks Corsets, and Abraham & Straus are shown in advertisements.

**ARTS SCHOOL HOLDS FESTIVAL**

Medieval France, chosen because of its picturesqueness, was represented in tableaux at the spring festival of the School of Fine Arts and Crafts, 349 Newbury Street, last evening. More than 100 students and graduate students took part.

The first group of tableaux were of stained glass and sculptures of the Cathedral of Chartres. The second group was of French life in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Miss Ruth Waldron, a graduate of the school, was in general charge of the second group.

On May 28, the school will hold its annual festival.

**G. A. R. MEN ARE GUESTS**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 28 (Special)—Forty-two Civil War veterans, members of the local G. A. R. post, were guests of the Kiwanis Club at a luncheon meeting in Hotel Kimball yesterday. Rev. Garfield Morgan of Lynn delivered an address on "The Living Past," and brief remarks were made by officers of the post. The Kiwanis quartet sang a number of old-time songs.

**PIG IRON BUYING OUTLOOK**

PITTSBURGH, May 28—Increased activity in pig iron buying is expected within a few weeks. Valley furnaces have hope of selling 50,000 to 75,000 tons, although there is no real market for it, and it is strengthened for some time. The market for No. 2 foundry iron is still \$18.50 to \$19 a ton, Valley.

**CARS**

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Broadway at 143rd Street

Ask for MR. LANNAMANN

Residence Ray 1672 Wads 5414

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NEW YORK CITY

Permanet Waving, Cluzelle, Gowns and Hats, Furniture Buying, Home of Sweets, Kliefuss & Seekamp, Himebaugh & Browne, Sacks Corsets, and Abraham & Straus are shown in advertisements.

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PEDIFORME SHOE CO.

# RADIO

## RADIO SET FOR SEA USE DEVELOPED

New Receiver Is Salt Water Proof and Non-Microporous—Uses Dry Cell Tubes

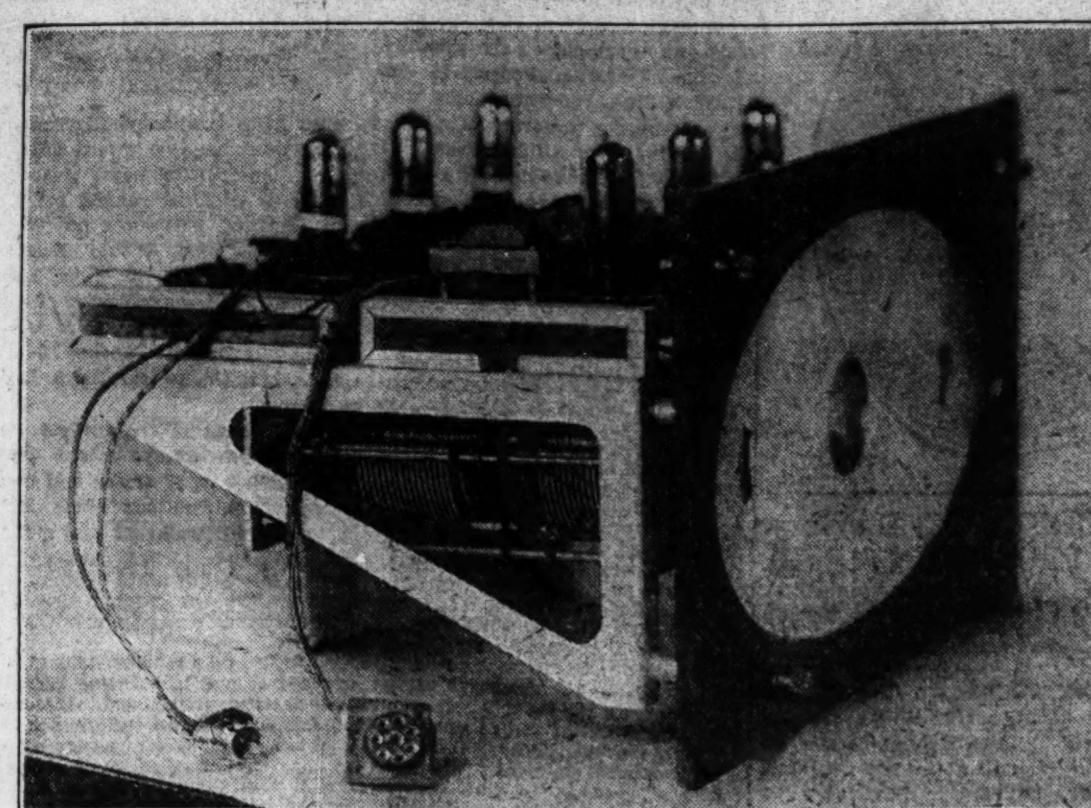
With the arrival of the real summer season the marine enthusiast turns to thoughts of the open waters, the rolling seas and the spicy sailing back through the rigging. Boating is an ideal sport. Amusement at shipboard has been limited on small boats to a phonograph and in a rough sea the device loses all interest in traveling in its accustomed groove and the result is a noise that is gratefully repressed by those on board.

With the arrival of radio a new form of entertainment for shipboard was found. Here was a device that could roll and pitch and the music would keep right on coming in—sometimes. This last word is due to the variable factors met in marine radio, particularly on a small cruiser. The microscopic noise of the tubes was found to be as bad as the sailing noise. Then again the veriest laymen of land radio know how even the least amount of moisture affects a radio set.

Putting an ordinary set out at sea means that its activity soon passes. Salt water corrodes electrical apparatus very quickly and it has a habit of getting into everything at sea. With all these problems to be met a solution seems to have been found in a special set just developed by the Malone-Lemmon Laboratories, designed specifically for marine use.

The developing engineers claim that a hose may be played on this set without wrecking it. Six "193" tubes are used and a new specially balanced circuit gives sufficient selectivity so that the set may be used with a 25-foot antenna, a most desirable condition on a small boat.

A loop, due to its directional effect, is hardly satisfactory in a rough sea, since its position with regard to the radiocasting station is constantly changing with a resulting varying of signal strength. The tubes are mounted on a specially suspended chassis which absorbs vibrations, insuring against microphonic noises. Duplex tuning con-



This Picture Clearly Shows the Panel Arrangement, the Double or Duplex Condenser Arrangement and the Shock-Absorbing Mounting for the Tubes. As May be Seen From This Picture the Entire Design is Most Rugged.

densers on a single shaft are utilized, which leaves but two dials to read.

These are not constructed as in the ordinary set. An oval panel is mounted in front of the set, the center of which is a voltmeter. In a small slot on either side a series of figures run by controlled by two small knobs so that the station desired may be selected.

The whole design of this set is most unusual and shows a great deal of time and patience was spent by the designers in getting the desired results. One feels that a set of this nature, while designed for marine use, is sufficiently attractive in design to find a distinct place in the home. The fact that a short antenna may be used and that dry cell operation is also utilized throughout, makes it quite attractive to the non-seafaring person who wishes a good, effective "apartment house" type of receiver.

**Chicago and New Jersey Radiophone in Daylight**

Chicago, May 28

WHAT is believed to be a new record for radiophone transmission, was established in daylight last Monday evening, when John L. Reinartz, using one of the MacMillan Arctic expedition transmitters, operating on 40 meters, carried on a two-way communication with Raymond E. Grothe, at station 2AEY, Elizabeth, N. J. Grothe reported reception of Reinartz's voice clearly and distinctly, much above the average.

Lieut. Com. E. F. McDonald, from whose laboratories Reinartz talked, avowed that if Roald Amundsen, explorer, who has not been heard from since penetrating the Arctic zone by airplane, had been equipped with "daylight" radio, "we would now know of his whereabouts."

**MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME KOA, Denver, Colo. (422 Meters)**

8:10 p. m.—Studio introductory address: "The Federal Constitution," by Judge Henry J. Hershey; Denver, and complete studio program, courtesy of the Colorado, Franco-American Musical Society.

**PACIFIC STANDARD TIME KPO, Seattle, Wash. (435 Meters)**

8:30 p. m.—Nordica Choral Club of 30 girls' voices.

**KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (422 Meters)**

7:30 to 11 p. m.—Program from War Department, Williamette, accompanied by Gene James Rose Room Bowl Orchestra.

**OREGON TIMBER LANDS SOLD SALEM, Ore., May 18 (Special Correspondence)—Eight tracts of Government timber approximating 22,000,000 feet, were disposed of at a public sale in Roseburg for \$43,900. Much of the timber was Port Orford cedar and located in Coos, Lane, and Josephine Counties. With the exceptions of Oregon and California land-grant lands, the remainder of the tracts were all Coos Bay wagon-road grant lands.**

**JAPANESE SEEN TIN PLATE**

Japanese interests are in the market for 60,000 boxes of tin plate. Some of the local producers are bidding on the market against foreign tin-plate makers, and the order is expected to be closed in the next several days.

**NEW ROCHELLE TRUST COMPANY**

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"The Best of Everything to Build Your Home and Keep it Warm"

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THE MOST CORRECT NEW MODELS AT EXTRA VALUE PRICES

**H.B. Moore & Sons**

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**Four-in-Hand Ties For Women**

The New, Very Smart Four-in-Hands to be Worn with Sports Shirts.

They come in Even Stripes and Roman Stripes.

\$1.25

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## Play Clothes for Play Days!

To be rightly, comfortably clad for those glorious vacation days! How much more joyous they will be. And Mabley's is ready with clothes for every kind of play, from sturdier hiking togs for men, women and children, to dance frocks and tuxedos.

Make Mabley's your first stop on your way to the Great Out-of-Doors!

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FIFTH AT VINE

## RADIO SET FOR SEA USE DEVELOPED

New Receiver Is Salt Water Proof and Non-Microporous—Uses Dry Cell Tubes

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## Marine Receiver Interior Shown

## NOVEL STATION IS BEING BUILT

### To Keep in Touch With Polar Tropical Expeditions

A new radio transmitting and receiving station for the maintenance of communication with expeditions leaving the United States for polar and tropical regions is being built at Garden City, Long Island, according to an announcement made public at the offices of Radio Broadcast magazine. This is the first time that any radio station has been designed for such specific use.

Heretofore, communication has been one way and limited to a single explorer, but the facilities of the new station will be available free of charge to any expedition during its service, and will be engaged in such activities as may be on an continuous watch or if preliminary arrangements do not require such observation they will work on regular schedules.

The new station has been designed to transmit and receive on short waves. Much experimental work with short wave radio communication has been done at the laboratories of this magazine and exceptional results obtained. Although very little power is necessary with short wave transmitters, it has been found that high voltage is required for the tube plate circuits. This voltage may be supplied by storage batteries or dry cells.

Where communication is not going to be maintained over long periods, light or small dry cells may be used. It is planned to make the transmitter portable. In the very immediate future it will be possible for a touring party, either on land or sea, to communicate with this station or with the press by a radio transmitter without a great deal of inconvenience.

The new station is being constructed under the direction of Arthur H. Lynch, editor of the magazine. In recent experiments with a single receiving tube used as a transmitter, Mr. Lynch has experienced some extremely remarkable results, and predicts that within a short time direct communication, using very low power, between this new station and expeditions leaving the United States will be possible in the daytime or at night.

**DENVER, Colo., May 28—Radio-casting from KOA, "the Rocky Mountain station," located at Denver, will throughout the summer months, con-**

## FARMERS BUY MORE MATERIAL

### Increase in 1925 Crops Indicated by Eastern States Exchange Activities

**SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 28 (Special)—Prosperous conditions among the farmers and increased crop production are indicated by business done thus far in 1925 by the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange. Fertilizer deliveries are nearly completed and the sales under the pool arrangement from Jan. 1 to date amount to 12,907 tons, which is more than 2600 tons in excess of sales for the corresponding period of last year.**

An even greater gain is indicated for the sale of farm seeds. The most marked advance registered in respect to legumes, in which half of which the exchange has carried on an educational campaign among the farmers. Sales of sweet clover seed show a seven-fold increase over last year, and soy beans a nearly six-fold in-

crease. Grimm alfalfa seed registers a four-fold increase, and seed oats have gone 50 per cent beyond last year's figure.

Seed sales will have several weeks to run, but already the volume of last year has been more than doubled. There is a decided tendency to buy better quality seeds. More oats and less wheat and barley are being sold this season.

For two weeks past the exchange has been shipping feed from the Buffalo mill recently purchased under the co-operative plan, and by July 1 all feed shipments to members will be from that mill. An auto-tour pilgrimage by members to the Buffalo plant between the buying and harvest seasons is talked of. The exchange now publishes a monthly paper, called the *Eastern States Co-operator*.

**KOA ON STANDARD TIME THIS SUMMER**

**DENVER, Colo., May 28—Radio-casting from KOA, "the Rocky Mountain station," located at Denver, will throughout the summer months, con-**

**Celestine Haffa Schiebel**

Announces

## Sixth Anniversary Sale

Beginning June 1st to June 6th

**GOWNS AND COATS**

27 W. Genesee Street  
Majestic Theatre Building  
BUFFALO, N. Y.

**Nearly Three Million already in use**

## ADJUSTO PLANT SUPPORTS

A sturdy, hardwood stake seven-eighths inch square, 3, 4, 5 or 6 feet long, with a strong wire support instantly adjustable to any height.

The "Adjusto" can be used successively, the entire season through, on Tomatoes, Peas, Beans, Daisies, Delphiniums, and other shrub or annual plants in the lawn or in the garden. Very inexpensive and will last a lifetime.

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**ZINK'S FURNITURE HOUSE**

344-46-48 CONNECTICUT STREET, CORNER NORMAL AVENUE, BUFFALO

Open Monday and Saturday Evenings

Take Either Grant, Hoyt, or Connecticut Car

Same Location Over Quarter Century

## You Can Teach an Old Dog New Tricks

They say "you can't teach an old dog new tricks"—but we know it CAN BE DONE.

We have been in the furniture business for 67 years, and that's a long time, but our spirit is still young and vigorous. Age has not warped our will to accomplish greater achievements or dimmed our vision of the modern trend in business. We are still able to learn new methods and adopt new policies for the advantage of our customers.

## Furniture Sold on Time at the Cash Price:

Furniture Sold on Time at the Cash Price is to be our policy of the future. A radical change from the old order, yes! But we are sure our customers will appreciate what it means to them.

Formerly we did, as most all furniture stores are still doing, marked our merchandise at a figure sufficiently high to permit us to sell on long terms. If one cared to pay cash a discount of 10 per cent was allowed. In other words, the customer who desired the convenience of deferred payments was required to pay a penalty amounting to 10 per cent of their total purchase. That method worked an injustice upon the time buyer.

Our new policy makes it possible to purchase furniture in any amount at the Cash Price on the deferred payment plan. A carry-

You can, therefore, buy furniture on time at ZINK'S for 10% less than the cash price in most other furniture stores. Everything is marked in plain figures—make your own comparisons.

## SALVATION ARMY'S CAMP OPENS JUNE 27

### Commander Evangeline Booth Is to Preside

"Wonderland," the new fresh air camp of the Salvation Army, will have its official opening on Sunday afternoon, June 27. Commander Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army in the United States, has accepted the invitation to preside at the dedication of the camp, which will take place on the lawns surrounding the main house at Sharon.

Gov. Alvan T. Fuller has also accepted the invitation extended by Col. W. A. McIntyre, and probably will be accompanied by members of the Governor's Council and other state officials.

The list of guests will also include dignitaries of the church and state, as well as mayors of 22 cities, from which the little girls of "the army" will be drawn.

The camp is located 20 miles from Boston and is the estate formerly known as the summer home of C. E. Osgood, bordering Lake Massapeag. Buses will afford transportation.

It is Colonel McIntyre's plan, after the American flag and the Salvation Army flag are raised to have a general inspection of the new camp and a simple luncheon in the new dining hall for the invited guests.

## Webster BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

### Woolens and a Tailoring Service Above the Ordinary

Traveling Representatives

## Frigidaire

Economical Electric Refrigeration

Sold as complete unit or installed in your own ice box—air or water cooled. TERMS TO SUIT YOUR CONVENIENCE.

## THE HOME FORUM

## Herman Melville in the Berkshire Hills

**A**MERICA has not so many places of literary association that it can afford to forget Pittsfield, in the Berkshires. Beautiful in itself and still more beautiful in its setting among the highlands of western Massachusetts, this town was for many years the summer home of nearly all who were at all important in the literature of New England. The district in which it stands, which includes also the neighboring township of Lenox, was once called proudly, and with no humorous intent, "a jungle of literary lions." The lions included, first of all, no less a person than Jonathan Edwards, who wrote the masterpiece which still gives him high place among America's severest thinkers while engaged on his mission to the Indian tribes. He was followed by Bryant, Whittier, Henry Ward Beecher, G. P. R. James, Mrs. Sturgeons, Fanny Kemble, Longfellow, Lowell, Curtis, and Holmes, to mention only a few of the better known. Harriet Martineau found there a countryside and a society not very different from that which she had left behind in the English Lake District. Oliver Wendell Holmes did a considerable part of his writing on his beautiful estate beside the Housatonic, and the huge pine under which he loved to work is still pointed out. Within five minutes' walk of the center of Pittsfield stands the "old-fashioned country inn" which once held Longfellow's Old Clem on the Stairs. Most of the hundred million readers of the poem have probably associated this clock with Cambria or Craigie House, but it belongs to Pittsfield. If the truth could be fully told we should certainly be surprised to discover how large a part of the writing which we connect with Boston, Cambridge, and New York really came from Pittsfield, or was inspired there. The Concord men alone stayed away, probably because their own town seemed to them good enough in summer or winter.

The literary glory of this Berkshire country began, however, in 1856, for in that year Hawthorne took up his residence at the Red House in Lenox and there Melville bought and moved into the large gambrel-roofed house on the outskirts of Pittsfield, which he called Arrowhead, because of the many Indian relics he found there. Melville's family had long been associated with the town, and especially with the large house on the main street, then known as Broadhall and now country club, built in the eighteenth century. His settlement at Arrowhead was, therefore, in a way, a going back to the past, for that place must have been in all respects delightfully homelike—large and airy, with a wide mountain prospect, surrounded by broad pastures near enough to the town and yet far enough away to satisfy his natural taste for solitude. Just down the hill lay the noble estate and summer residence of Oliver Wendell Holmes—a man who, for all his social gifts and courtesy, was little likely to understand the

strange genius of a prose-poet such as Melville. We hear very little, at best, of association between them. A very few miles in the other direction, however, there was a neighbor—perhaps it would be better to say a fellow hermit—who seemed an ideal companion. Hawthorne had just finished the "Scarlet Letter" when he went to Lenox to write the "House of the Seven Gables." More than almost any other man in America, one would say, he was fitted to understand and appreciate Melville. There was an intimate bond of sympathy in the fact that Melville had recently written a very enthusiastic review of Hawthorne's great romance and that Hawthorne knew of his authorship. Both men, however, were excessively shy, and it is doubtful whether they would ever have become friendly had it not been for a sudden thunder shower which brought them together for two hours one day beneath a sheltering crag of Monument Mountain. After that there were many calls back and forth, and many interesting letters, although it is clear that Melville went usually more than half of the way, as was always necessary for those who wished to know Hawthorne.

Herman Melville was at work, when he went to live at Arrowhead in 1856, upon his great novel "Moby Dick." For the fact alone that this tumultuous and titanic book, was written there, the old brown house beneath the sighing cedars will some day be as familiar as the Old Manse in Concord, as the Craigie House in Cambridge, or as Poe's Cottage at Fordham. Melville has described the place and its surroundings in the first of his *Plaza Tales* in words which apply as closely today as they did seventy-five years ago.

"When I removed into the country," he writes, "it was to occupy an old-fashioned farmhouse which has no piazza—a deficiency the more to be regretted because not only do I like plazas, but the country about was such a picture that in berry time no boy climbing over rocks or without leaning upon each planted in every nook and sunburned painter painting there. A very paradise of painters. The circle of the stars cut by the circle of the mountains. At least, so it looks from the house. Had the site been chosen five rods off, this charmed circle would not have been. Seventy years since, from the heart of the Hearth Stone Hill, they quarried the Kaaba, or Holy Stone, to which, each Thanksgiving, the social pilgrim used to come. Whoever built the house, he built better than he knew; or else Orion in the zenith flashed down his Danvers sword and cut the saddle height, and said, 'Build there.' For how otherwise could it have entered the builder's head that, upon the clearing made, such a purple prospect would be his? Nothing less than Greylock, with all his hills about him, like Charlemagne among his peers."

\* \* \*

Whatever changes may have come to Arrowhead in the ways of seventy-five years, this "purple prospect" remains the same enchanting country of sweeping verdure and tumbling heights that it was when Melville saw it. No man of letters has ever had a nobler landscape unrolled before him while he worked—not Wordsworth at Rydal Mount looking down the long corridor of Windermere or Penrath at Vauxhall—than Melville had during the month in which he worked out the bird's-combining story and the magical rhythms of "Moby Dick." As one looks out today across the twenty miles of azure to where Greylock still stands up and takes the morning, the depth and wonder of the book seem more comprehensible.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the house to those who know Melville's writings well is the narrow plaza on the north side. Melville himself has told the story of this addition, which was made by himself: "A plaza must be had. The house was wide—my fortune narrow . . . upon but one of the four sides would suffice grant me what I wanted. Now which?" Charlemagne, he carried in. No sooner was ground broken than all the neighborhood broke two—into a laugh.

"Plaza to the north! Winter plaza! Wants of winter midnight, to watch the Aurora Borealis, I suppose."

\* \* \*

But Melville was not the man to turn from his purpose by a little neighborly chaffing. Even in December he did not shun his northern plaza, for then, says he, "nipping cold and gusty though it be, and the north wind like any miller blowing by the snow in finest flour, there comes more frosty beard, I pass the sleeky rock, weathering Cape Horn."

In the summer, too, sitting like King Canute on the plaza, he was often reminded of the sea.

"For not only do long green swells roll the slanting grain, and little wavelets of the grass ripple over upon the low plaza as their beach, and the blown down of dandelions is wafted like the spray, and the purple of the mountains is just the purple of the billows, and a still August noon broods over the deep meadows, as a calm upon the Line; but the vastness and the lonesomeness are so oceanic, and the silence and the darkness, too, that the first step of a strange house, rising beyond the trees, is for all the world like spring, on the Barbary coast, an unknown sail!"

Americans have been discovering of late the great book written at Arrowhead. They will some day discover the house, when they come to value their own literary shrines as highly as they already do those of other lands.

O. S.

## Ardan Mór

As I was climbing Ardan Mór From the shore of Sheelin lake, I met the herons coming down Before the waters flow.

Francis Ledwidge.

## The Mayflower

On "Sconset moor the Mayflowers throw Through leafy mats their breath of Spring; Each pink and pearly blossom there A message bears of perfume rare. On each small blushing face a hope And prophecy of summer fair Is floating far on wild-flower air. When Mayflowers blow.

—Anne Washington Wilson, in "Scrimshaw."

## "All in Order"

First, ere the morning breaks, joy opens in the flower bosoms, Joy even to tears, which the Sun rising dries: first the Wild Thyme And Meadow-sweet, downy and soft, waving among the reeds, Light springing on the air, lead the sweet dance; they wake The Honeysuckle sleeping on the oak; the flauting beauty Revels along upon the wind; the Rose-thorn, lovely May, Opens her many lovely eyes; listening the Rose still sleeps— None dare to wake her; soon she bursts her crimson-curtained bed. Every Flower.

The Pink, the Jessamine, the Wallflower, the Carnation, Fleet clouds race o'er the blue. The long lane goes a-rambling And Flower and Herb soon fill the air with an innumerable dance, Yet all in order sweet and lovely.

—William Blake

## Moment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
O the plum-tree shakes with laughter  
And the brooklet shouts with glee  
And the wind runs through the meadows.  
And the skylark calls to me.

The poppies flaunt their crimson  
The Jonquil, the mild Lily opens her heavens; every Tree  
Fleet clouds race o'er the blue.  
The old stone wall goes, too.

Robert Frost.

## On Finding God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT is undoubtedly true that many persons fall to follow the precepts of the Bible because its teachings do not seem practical guides to living. God seems indefinite and intangible, so indistinct and far-off that acquaintance with Him, it is held, may be safely deferred until some future day when relations may be more conveniently established. To conceive of God as active, divine Principle, at hand and available to aid in every right endeavor, seems to such materialists chimerical, even fantastic.

Christian Science has furnished the answer to this question. Christian Science is found by a vast host to be the way to gain acquaintance with God. It is proving also that an acquaintance with God reveals Him as the infinite reality, the only presence and the only power, divine Love, ever present and ever available to meet the human need. In consequence of this experience, it is learned that man is God's offspring, as the child of Love, has been infinitely blessed of the Father, and that all evidence to the contrary found in the seeming hardships of life is the result of dependence upon matter instead of Spirit as the source of existence, of happiness, and of well-being. Accordingly, many find God who have not before known Him; and this acquaintance has the happy outcome of bringing immunity from the ills and discords which seem so generally to characterize human experience. Job's words, "Acquaint now thyself with him, and be at peace," an injunction which surely forecast the blessed results of finding one's relationship with God, has been proved perfectly sound by many seekers.

A celebrated English clergyman, in a sermon delivered at Oxford University, recently pointed out some of the reasons why God does not seem more real to mankind. The chief reason, the clergyman declared, is that we devote so little time to getting acquainted with God. "It is quite natural and inevitable," he said, "that if we spend sixteen hours of our daily waking life thinking about the affairs of this world and about five minutes thinking about God, this world seems about two hundred times more real to us than God."

It follows that even though God is reality itself and the material things of life which so completely absorb our attention are unreal, if we give little or no heed to "the things of the Spirit," they will never appear to us to be other than indistinct and unimportant. Christ Jesus dealt with this question. "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing; the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life." His words spirit and life? What quality did they possess which enabled him to say that they were spirit and life? His words were true. They told the truth about God and man; hence, were life and truth.

Invariably the Master pointed to the prime necessity of knowing and doing the will of God. "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart . . . and thy neighbour as thyself." Manifestly one cannot love God without some knowledge of Him, of His attributes and nature. Above all other teachers he emphasized the need of knowing God, the Father, and

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.]



"Storm Quiet." From a Painting by Paul Dougherty

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## Gott finden

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

**O**HNE Zweifel folgten viele Leute die Gebote in der Bibel deshalb nicht, weil ihnen ihre Lehren nicht als praktische Führer im Leben erscheinen. Gott erscheint ihnen als unbestimmt und unfaßbar, so unkennerlich und weit entfernt, dass sie glauben, ihn kennen zu lernen, könne gefroren für eine spätere Zukunft aufgeschoben werden, wenn es bequemer sein wird, mit ihm in Beziehung zu treten. Sich Gott als wirkendes, göttliches Prinzip vorzustellen, das zur Hand und zur Unterstützung jedes rechten Unternehmens erreichbar ist, erscheint solchen Materialistischen Märchenhaft, ja, phantastisch.

Well manche mit Gott keine Beziehungen hergestellt haben, zweifeln sie daran, dass es überhaupt einen Gott gebe. Sie gehen ihrer Wege, kümmern sich wenig um Religion und haben vielleicht eine Zeitlang nicht das Gefühl, dass sie notwendig sei. Doch unabwendbar, wie es scheint zu schaffen, dass der Mensch zu seinem Gott kommt, der Tag, an dem es offenbart wird, dass das auf Materie gesetzte Vertrauen unangreifbar war, und es erwacht das Verlangen, eine höhere Macht zu erkennen und mit ihr in Berührung zu kommen—mit etwas Dauerndem, an das man sich um Hilfe wenden kann. Dann wendet sich das menschliche Herz an Gott; und wenn es richtig geführt wird, wird es ihn finden,—den liebenden Vater, der imstande und willig ist, zu trösten und zu erhalten.

Ein berühmter englischer Geistlicher wies neulich in einer an der Oxford University gehaltenen Predigt auf einige Gründe hin, weshalb Gott den Menschen nicht wirklicher erscheint. Der Hauptgrund, erklärte der Geistliche, liegt darin, dass wir so wenig Zeit darauf verwenden, Gott kennenzulernen. „Es ist ganz natürlich, dass Gott als die unendliche Wirklichkeit, die einzige Gegenwart und die einzige Macht, die immer gegenwärtig und zur Deckung aller menschlichen Bedürfnisse stets erschienbare göttliche Liebe offenbart. Aus dieser Erfahrung lernt man erkennen, dass der Mensch als Gottes Sohn, als das Kind der Liebe, vom Vater unbestimmt gesegnet worden ist, und dass jeder gegenwärtige Augenschein, der sich in den scheinbaren Schwierigkeiten des Lebens zeigt, davon herrenlos ist, dass man sich auf die Materie anstatt auf den Geist setzt, auf die Quelle des Daseins, des Glücks und des Wohlergehens verlassen lässt.“

Die Christliche Wissenschaft hat die Antwort auf diese Frage geleistet. Unzählige Menschen finden, dass sie der Weg ist, Gott kennenzulernen. Sie beweist auch, dass das Bekanntwerden mit Gott ihn als die unendliche Wirklichkeit, die einzige Gegenwart und die einzige Macht, die immer gegenwärtig und zur Deckung aller menschlichen Bedürfnisse stets erschienbare göttliche Liebe offenbart.

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SCIENCE AND HEALTH  
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Pantheism

Messages to The Mother Church  
for 1900

## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Betsy and Mrs. Pepp Do a Family Washing

By RALPH BERGREN

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IT WAS a fine day for hanging things on the clothesline, although it was not Monday, and so, of course, people were not everywhere doing their weekly washing. But in the back yard of Betsy's father's house there were a good many things on the clothesline, getting the benefit of sun and wind before being put away for the summer. Betsy's mother's winter hats, and coats, and skirts, and a fine big gingham apron that cook had got a spot on that morning and had washed and hung out to dry.

Betsy had decided, Monday or no Monday, that this was a good morning to wash Betsy junior's clothes so that they would be all ready for summer. And while she was about it, she had taken the sheets and pillow-slops off Betsy junior's little bed, and taken down the white curtains that hung at the windows of Betsy junior's little house. Then she had undressed Betsy junior and put her to bed between blankets and without any pillow-slops, and Betsy junior, as soon as she was laid flat on her back, had closed her bright blue eyes and gone sound asleep. That was the way she was made.

Betsy had left Betsy junior smiling in her sleep—for Betsy junior was such a sweet and cheerful child that she never stopped smiling no matter what happened—and had put all the things to be washed in a basket, and carried them down to the kitchen porch. There were two or three steps down from the porch into the back yard, which made it a convenient place for Betsy to do the family washing. She could put her wash tubs on the porch and fill them with water in a tin dipper from the kitchen sink, and then she could kneel on the top step and do the washing and rinsing and wringing out. More than that, it didn't make any difference at all how much water got splashed on the kitchen porch, and when the clothes were washed she could hang them up to dry on a little clothesline between two of the posts.

Betsy rolled up her sleeves, put a nightgown of Betsy junior's in the tub, soaped it well with a little piece of soap, and began scrubbing it on her little scrubbing board.

"Good morning, M'am," said a voice behind her.

First you soap  
And then you scrub  
And then you rinse  
There is a tub.  
And then upon  
The floor come the high  
You hang the washing  
Out to dry.

Betsy knew the voice and was not very much surprised, for it was about the time when the Funny Man might be expected. But when she turned her head she knew at once that he was pretending to be somebody else.

"You've got on my mother's hat," said Betsy, "and the cook's apron."

"A hat I have on, M'am, and an apron," said the Funny Man, with great dignity. "A very pretty hat who wear them. But I'm not your mother, M'am, and I'm not the cook."

"Then who are you?" asked Betsy.

"If what, M'am?" said the Funny Man.

"If you please," said Betsy.

"Now that you ask me properly," said the Funny Man, "I'm the lady that comes to do the washing."

I am a lady  
Who soap  
Is making things  
All clean and white.

My name is Pepp.  
The work I do  
Is equalled, M'am,  
By very few.

I'll take that wash  
And do it fine  
It will look handsome  
On the line.

I'll take that wash  
And do it neat  
And then I'll go  
Back down the street.

I'll take that wash  
And do it neat  
I'll have it done  
By afternoon.

Betsy had stopped scrubbing, and

"that you want me to go and ask cook for a cookie."

"Two cookies," said Mrs. Pepp. "That's what the ladies I do washing for always do."

All ladies, M'am.  
Who hire me  
To wash their clothes.  
So, you see.  
We stop, and when  
Our hands we've dried.  
We eat a cookie  
Side by side.

turned round and was now sitting on the top step.

"How much do you charge, Mrs. Pepp?" interrupted Betsy, trying to speak as much as she could like her mother, "for doing a washing?"

"One pin a dozen, M'am," said Mrs. Pepp. "But two pins if it's more than one dozen, and three pins if it's more than two dozen. You have to pay for soap and do the rinsing."

"I didn't know," said Betsy, "that ladies who hired other ladies to do a washing did part of the work themselves."

"They do when they hire me," said Mrs. Pepp. "I won't have any lazy ladies hiring me, M'am, and you might as well understand that."

I'll take that wash  
And do it swell.  
But you have got'  
To rinse as well.

I'll take that wash  
And do it fine.  
But you must hang  
It on the line.

For that's the way  
All ladies do.  
Who hire me.  
And so must you.

"All right," said Betsy. "You wash and I'll rinse."

So Mrs. Pepp knelt down on the top step in front of one little tub, and soaped and scrubbed Betsy junior's clothes; and then he passed them to Betsy, who rinsed them in another little tub, and wrung them out with a little wringer, and hung them on the clothesline with little clothespins. But all at once Mrs. Pepp stopped scrubbing.

"Dear me! Dear me!" said Mrs. Pepp. "I forgot something, M'am; I forgot something very important. When I do a washing with a lady we always stop just about now and have something to eat."

"I suppose you mean," said Betsy.

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## Golden Shadows

THE three goldfish lived in a big glass bowl on three gold feet in Janey's bay window. And a little green frog and a bright blue ball lived with them. Only the frog was not real, but celluloid, which made him all the better, thought Janey, because with a hole punched

in his middle he stood on his hind legs all day, and when the fishes were not pushing the blue ball around they had quite a good time poking him in the nose.

They were the very brightest fish

Janey had ever seen and had great solemn eyes, that is, all except

Fantail, whose eyes were quite regular, if one could call a fish's eyes regular. And after all! Fantail was really the most interesting fish of all because he was so round and fat and had a great golden tail like a bell floating behind him. And he swam with the most peculiar little jerks of his body swaying his tall back and forth like a fan, as Janey said, which really accounted for how he got his name.

Then there was a big fish and a middle-sized fish and they were all three the brightest gold imaginable and lived together in the greatest harmony and fishiness possible.

Janey often wondered if the fish ever slept, so one day she asked her mother about it. And her mother, knowing all sorts of nice things, as mothers often do, told her to watch them on moonlight nights after the lights had all been turned out.

So that very night, being moonlight, Janey lay awake a long time after she had been tucked in her tiny bed, and the little fish all went down to the bottom of the bowl and lay there perfectly still and straight, looking very much like three canoes, with their noses all pointing toward Janey, so they could see the first move she'd make in the morning.

But the morning was really the nicest time of all because when Janey waked up the sun would come and shine on the bowl and throw big shadows on the wall. These shadows were gold instead of black because, as Janey's mother explained, the little fish were so delicate as to be almost transparent.

And after all, what could be more delightful than to wake up with such great golden whales swimming round and round your walls, with one trailing a long golden veil?

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## Scrap Book Philosophers

WHO keeps a scrap book today? Who can get first hand that beautiful poem, that article on science, that talk on art, or that short biography? Can you?

Think! Although numerous issues of scrap books are out of existence scrap book clippings live on to answer vital questions under discussion in various branches of learning. Writers make scrap books. They are wise. Scraps, precious scraps, aid many writers because of their authenticity. Valuable time is also saved by the ever ready little scrap.

Thus you see the scrap book can contain choice nials of accepted and undisputed history?

Why not own this sort of a reference book? You cannot preserve newspapers and publications but you can select choice articles, cut them out, and paste them in a book. You can arrange them alphabetically or topically, and then you will be ever ready for the question "What proof have you?"

## Garden Lore

At last I've learned to spell the phlox And tell the time by four o'clock. And now I plan To find the man Who fits the fox gloves on the fox!

CAMP FOR GIRLS

**CAMP KOHANA FOR GIRLS**

Land of Lakes, Rosine, Wisconsin. Right activity. Singing, swinging in the leafy trees; climbing, swimming, rowing, down at me, friendly as can be. I believe you'd rather be wrong side up, upside down! Tiny, busy atom, light as thistle-down. That speck is neither kite nor bird. What is it?

Jennie left her parasol out of doors all night.

Elinor Shane Smith.

**CAMP WINDYDUNE GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN**

GIRLS of High School and College age. Swimming, boating, hiking, games. Tutoring in all subjects. Art classes. Camp season June 30-Aug. 24.

**CAMP ANDREWS FOR BOYS**

Arrowhead Lake, Mich. Land and water sports. Screened dining hall. All ages. Campers welcome. Total expense for Summer only \$15. For information, address Camp Director, Andrews Ave., New York, N. Y.

**CAMP ROBIN HOOD ARROWHEAD LAKE, CALIF.**

Registration open for boys and girls. Land and water sports. Screened dining hall. All ages. Campers welcome. Total expense for Summer only \$15. For information, address Camp Director, Andrews Ave., New York, N. Y.

**CAMP STARVED ROCK FOR BOYS**

Famous Indian location at Starved Rock, Ill. Land and Water sports. Screened dining hall. All ages. Campers welcome. Total expense for Summer only \$15. For information, address Camp Director, Andrews Ave., New York, N. Y.

**CAMP LEELANAU FOR BOYS**

on Lake Michigan. Glen Arbor, Mich. Swimming, tennis, boating, hiking, baseball. Total expense for Summer only \$15. For information, address Camp Director, Leelanau, Mich.

**CAMP NORMAN WHITE'S CAMP FOR BOYS**

Summer Camps for Boys 8-14. Total responsibility taken from Parents. Recreational, Instructional, Sports.

Illustrated booklet, \$1.00. Address, Mrs. Norman White, 588 Page Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo.

**CAMP NEWAKA FOR GIRLS**

For Girls, Gold Lake, Colorado.

A camp for girls, 8 to 16 years. Christian Scientists preferred. Large, airy tents, screened porches, swimming, rowing, tennis, basketball, golf, tennis, badminton, croquet, swimming, horseback riding, etc.

Illustrated booklet, \$1.00. Address, Mrs. Norman White, Orleans, Massachusetts.

**CAMP KATHARINE RIDGEWAY FOR GIRLS**

Clay Lake, Jefferson, Maine.

This camp occupies 100 acres

surrounded by woods.

Illustrated booklet, \$1.00. Address, Mrs. Katharine Ridgeway, 100 Clay Lake, Jefferson, Maine.

**CAMP HORSE CAMP FOR BOYS**

For Boys, 8-16 years.

Illustrated booklet, \$1.00. Address, Mrs. Katharine Ridgeway, 100 Clay Lake, Jefferson, Maine.

**CAMP STANLEY FOR BOYS**

For Boys, 8-16 years.

Illustrated booklet, \$1.00. Address, Mrs. Katharine Ridgeway, 100 Clay Lake, Jefferson, Maine.

**CAMP ROPIOA FOR BOYS**

Expressing our standard of thought

Reflection of Perfection

is Our Aim

on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine.

Mr. W. Horton, Director.

Ridgewood, N. J.

This advertisement appears only in The Christian Science Monitor.

## Current Events for Boys and Girls

## Five Distinguished Americans

THE Hall of Fame at New York University now has 62 members.

A tablet has been erected in honor of each, and from time to time busts are presented by those especially interested. Last Friday five such busts were dedicated in memory of five men and women who have rendered distinguished service to their country. The men were William Tecumseh Sherman of Civil War fame, John Marshall, formerly Chief Justice of the United States, and Asa Gray, an eminent botanist;

## EDUCATIONAL

## Dean of Women Advises Girls Entering College

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
Chicago, Ill.  
"I think the importance of getting into college activities has been over-emphasized," Miss Talbot said. "The result has been that many students long to get the publicity that comes from serving on committees and they often accept appointments for this reason, even if they know that they are unable to give the time needed for serious work in that capacity." Other students who do not get this publicity feel that they are not succeeding in college. This is what we are seeing in a group of students with what might be called an "inferiority complex." If the truth were known about this group, it would very likely be found that many of them are earning their expenses, helping with work at home or perhaps devoting all their time to scholarship and health.

"If a girl is capable of doing A grade work and does B she is not

getting as much from her college work and will not be of as much use in the world later as a girl capable only of C work who gets C grades consistently. If a girl goes to college definitely resolved to work, she must learn to discriminate among the many activities beckoning her away from her main task. Each girl should seek to determine for

versity, which has been strongly felt and is appreciated deeply by those who know her best, has always been in the direction of equality of men and women students. It is said to be due to her that the word "equal" has never been dropped once on the campus. Although she has introduced but few rules and regulations for the conduct of women students, their life has been remarkably free from criticism.

"Miss Talbot has never made a mistake in judgment," Dr. Nathaniel Butler, assistant to the president

## Smith's Fifty Years

Northampton, Mass.  
**Special Correspondence**

**S**MITH COLLEGE prides itself that it combines the advantages of the large with those of the small institution, that by a variety of carefully pondered schemes it gives the individual attention which students enjoy in small colleges together with the obvious benefits to be derived from mingling with 2000 of your contemporaries. Smith prides itself, too, that in the matter of presidents it has combined the advantages of continuity with those of variety.

No one could overestimate, no one can more than begin to estimate the extraordinary power and influence of L. Clark Seelye, who was inaugurated as head of the college of 14 students in 1875 and retired in 1910 from an institution numbering more than 1800, but the two men who followed him built upon his enduring foundation with brick and mortar particularly their own.

Marion LeRoy Burton was president of Smith from 1910 to 1917, when he was called to the University of Minnesota. His special contribution to Smith cannot be better expressed than in the words of his successor, President William Allan Neilson, speaking to the undergraduates at morning chapel:

**Burton's Second President**

"President Burton came at the end of the first 25 years of the existence of the college, 25 years during which it had been under the leadership of a single man, and I have spoken to you, not so long ago, of what that man did for the founding and development of the institution. I spoke then of the fact that at the end of that 25 years the college had outstripped its means, and President Burton, on his assumption of office here, was faced with the problems involved in that situation. Under his inspiration the devoted alumnae of the college raised \$1,000,000 and brought the proportion of teachers to students here up to a respectable ratio—practically—practically of one teacher to every 10 students.

"He increased the staff and he paid them better, and he set to work also to improve the equipment, and erected, in the building which now bears his name, the best-equipped laboratories which we have. He undertaken with the aid of the faculty a revision of the curriculum and a curriculum under which we work today is essentially that which was arrived at under his generalship. He found a college that had grown gradually from very small beginnings, without the apparatus of administration which is necessary for knowing what you are doing in the conduct of what is, from one point of view, a large business, and he introduced into the administrative offices methods of modern business in the keeping of records and the like. Each year of his incumbency of this office there was an advance in some part of the school. He had only seven years, but he did an extraordinary amount to move the college from one basis to another, and the college will always be grateful to him for what he did. I myself question whether I could have found the burdens which I found here tolerable at all had it not been for what Mr. Burton had

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**A Unique Opportunity**  
to prepare for Professional Acting and Stage Direction. Two casts giving a play every week. School of Applied Little Theatre. Expert direction. Limited number accepted.

**SUMMER SCHOOLS**  
**LEARN A PROFITABLE PROFESSION**  
at the McDowell

**School of Millinery**  
Students who wish to become milliners should prepare now for the summer session. Enroll at once for the full trade course of eight weeks and learn how to make hats for men and for profit. Phone 11-4500. Mrs. Mills, Owner-Manager, Franklin 6037. Brunch School, 448 Florida St., Valparaiso.

**ART SUMMER SESSION**  
June 29 to Aug. 7.

**Outdoor Painting**, Commercial Art, Teachers and Models. For Illustrated Catalogue address: H. H. White, Director, Dept. M, 448 Jefferson St.

**LAYTON SCHOOL OF ART**  
Layton Art Gallery, Milwaukee, Wis.

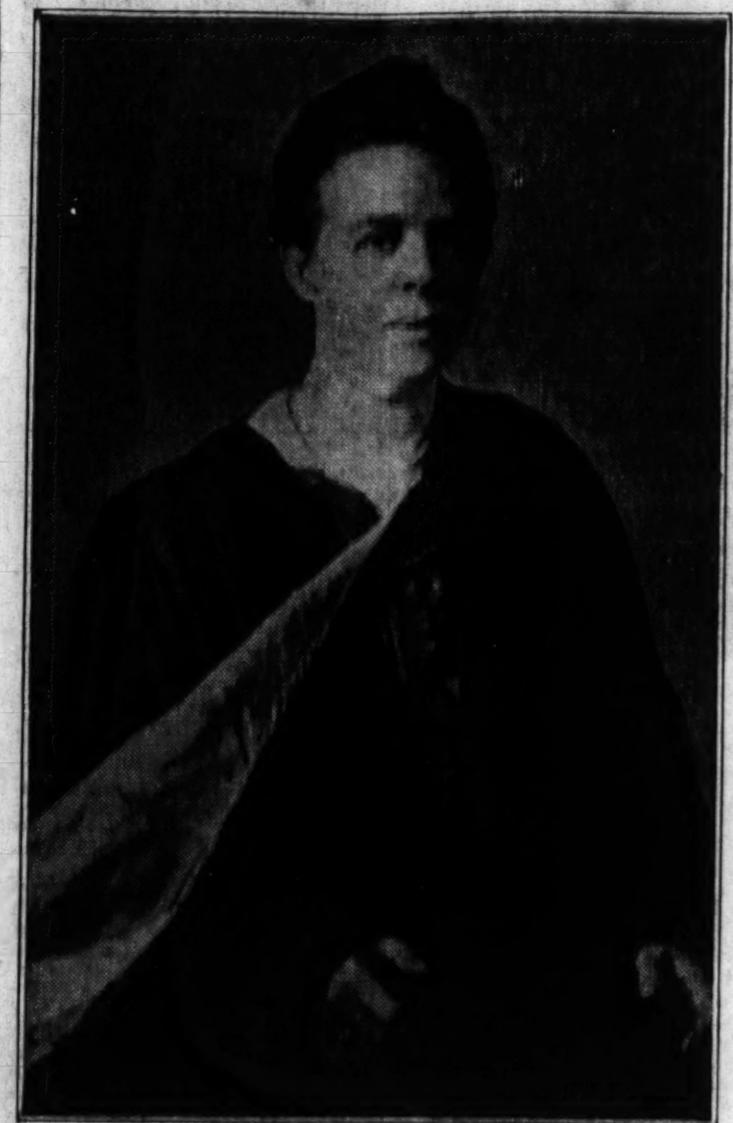
**SUMMER CLASSES**  
At East Gloucester, Mass.

**Landscape, Figures and Applied Arts**  
July 1 to September 1

**METROPOLITAN ART SCHOOL**  
55 W. 57th St., New York  
Under direction of Michel Jacobs, author of "Art of Color" and "Study of Color."

**BOOKLET ON REQUEST**

**HICKOX SECRETARIAL SCHOOL**  
Open All Summer  
Pierce Blvd., Coplay Sq., Boston



Photograph by Melvin Sykes  
Miss Marion Talbot, Dean of Women at the University of Chicago, About to Begin With the Founding of the University in 1892.

done with the special kind of equipment which he had and to which I could not lay claim. It was a simple matter in many of the aspects of his office to carry on after he had laid down the lines."

**Smith's Third President**

But the man who speaks thus gratefully of his predecessors has not merely "carried on." Even as Wellesley, Smith has been fortunate in finding leaders whose peculiar abilities were those most needed at different stages of development. Under President William Allan Neilson, who took office in 1917, the material development of the college has steadily increased—one need only mention the raising by the alumnus of a \$4,000,000 fund for the increase of faculty salaries, the building of dormitories, a music hall, a gymnasium. Still more important have been the academic innovations and improvements, an adequate discussion of any one of which would demand an article to itself. Consider the special honors system of study for selected students, which is now being followed by many other institutions; the system of class desks unique at Smith; the plan for study in French, German, Latin, Spanish, etc.; the provision, year to year, to finance only the most striking. What manner of man he is, his tolerance, his courage, his liberal attitude is suggested by this brief quotation from a recent address of his to a large body of alumni:

"Smith College has never stood for the handing out of prepared packages of belief to its students. It has stood for the finding out of the truth, for its communication, for free and open discussion, and most of all for the training of young women in methods of thought, methods of acquiring information that will enable them to find the truth for themselves. We believe that there is no defense against error except a clear head and a sound heart."

"She is concerned to have girls in Smith College taught by ladies and gentlemen and scholars. I am concerned to keep the people who are on the staff doing their jobs. I am not concerned with what they say when they go to a school of politics, for instance. I am not concerned with their private beliefs, but only that they should join loyally in the business of training people to think, only that they should themselves be careful in the investigation and the presentation of facts, only that they should make clear the distinction between fact and opinion. Miss Talbot concluded:

"First, she should maintain her health. "Second, she should maintain her scholastic standing. "Third, she should discriminate wisely among college activities." Miss Talbot's influence at the university is a part of the reform.

Summarizing what she considered the three most essential things for a girl to consider when entering college, Miss Talbot concluded:

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## SECOND DAY OF EASTERN TRIALS

**Macdonald Smith Leads Golfers Over Difficult Lido Course and Breaks Record**

LONG BEACH, N. Y., May 28 (AP)—Slightly-low card men and ties will survive the second section's test of the eastern district qualification rounds of the United States Open Championship on the Lido course here today.

These, added to the 75 which progressed to their second 18-hole opportunity, will play tomorrow the 58 winners and ties to go to Worcester, Mass., next week for the finals of the championship play.

The weather this morning was equally as good as that of yesterday when the tournament established a competitive record for the course. Among the performers of the day was Angel De La Torre of Spain, only overseas man in this year's title play.

R. T. Jones Jr., American amateur champion, and Eugene Sazaren, open champion in 1923, were among the principals in today's section. The list included: J. P. Gullford, known for years as the Boston Siegel boy, and the team of ten-year-old George McLean, Grassay Sprain veteran; Alex Smith, older brother of yesterday's leader; Leo Diegel, even stronger this year through his winter showing; and John Farrell, youth heralded as a future star, who has come from Ridgefield as a coming champion. Yesterday's qualifying cards follow:

Out In	Totals
M. J. O'Loughlin, Cambridge	35 70
J. C. O'Hanlon, New Haven	34 73
H. G. Lagerblade, Bristol	38 74
P. J. Doyle, New York	39 75
J. H. Hayes, New York	35 76
F. J. Quinn, New York	38 76
F. J. O'Quinn, Woodland	40 76
F. J. McLeod, Columbia	35 76
J. T. Victor, East Long Meadow	37 77
George Aufbach, Armonk	36 77
Joseph Smith, Greenwich	32 77
J. D. O'Hearn, North Jersey	40 77
Thomas Fazio, Peekskill	34 77
Jack Beekert, Yonkers	33 77
T. P. Murphy, Bronx	35 77
Frank Hellwood, Garden City	34 78
Jack Forrester, Hollywood	40 78
Clarke Higgins, Atlantic	42 78
James Corrigan, Wheatley Hill	39 78
James Cusman, New Haven	37 78
T. S. Jones, Fair Haven	33 78
Jack O'Connor, West Orange	33 78
W. Y. Lovett, Lancaster	35 78
Robert O'Hearn, Stamford	31 79
Daniel Hogan, Rock Creek	40 79
John Rice, Piping Rock	41 79
James A. Jones, Bronx	37 79
W. H. Nichols, Bronx Park	41 79
C. N. Bruns, New York	36 81
Tom Hughes, Coldstream	40 81
Donald T. French, Saugerties	41 81
Jack Price, Woodmen	41 81
C. M. McAllister, Queens Valley	40 81
G. M. Christ, Rochester	37 82
William Leach, Overbrook	42 82
J. M. O'Farrell, Bronx	40 82
Robert Black, New York	40 82
Gilbert Nichols, New York	37 83
Isaac Mackie, Bronx Brook	34 83
Joe H. Jackson, Bronx	32 83
J. J. Mapes, Myopia	33 84
K. English, Watertown	35 84
Joseph Reiner, Orange	33 84
Alex Main, Bellport	41 84
Timeless, Inc., Bronx	32 84
Sam Bissell, Briarcliff Lodge	40 84
A. T. Tryon, Metacomet	40 84
Thomas Hoy, Fox Hills	35 84
N. W. H. Nichols, Bronx Park	41 84
C. N. Bruns, New York	36 84
Tom Hughes, Coldstream	40 84
Donald T. French, Saugerties	41 84
Jack Price, Woodmen	41 84
C. M. Hancock, Metacomet	34 84
Anthony Manero, Fairview	44 84
Alexander A. Newell	39 84
John Anderson, Sleepy Hollow	38 85
J. P. Cind, Fresh Meadow	45 85
James E. Johnson, Bronx	34 85
Philip Turner, Fairview	42 85
William Malcolm, Riverdale	41 85
H. J. Higgins, Lancaster	44 85
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Anthony Manero, Fairview	44 85
Alexander A. Newell	39 85
John Anderson, Sleepy Hollow	38 85
J. P. Cind, Fresh Meadow	45 85
James E. Johnson, Bronx	34 85
Philip Turner, Fairview	42 85
William Malcolm, Riverdale	41 85
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# Architecture—Music—Art—Theatrical News

## Pasadena Community Playhouse Association's New Theater

Pasadena, May 19.

Special Correspondence

**A**FTER seven years of pioneering in the realm of citizen-drama, meaning plays produced by the people themselves rather than by paid performers—the Pasadena Community Playhouse Association has moved into its own theater. And such a theater it is! For beauty, completeness and technical equipment, it sets a new standard of theater building in America—a structure that will be visited and admired by all who appreciate the dramatic arts and realize the cultural possibilities of spoken drama as a community builder. This last is perhaps the distinguishing feature of Pasadena's experiment in the realm of civic drama—or to be a bit more exact, the utilizing of drama as a civic service in the community life.

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**The Patio**

Five small shops are on either side of the court. They are intended for revenue-producers, to help carry the expense of this non-profit enterprise. A feature of the court is the pavement of rough slate flagging of many different natural colors, in contrast to the gay hand-made mission tiles on the roof above. To the north there are stairs leading up. An outside stairway leads up to the recital hall and the general offices.

Entrance to the auditorium is gained through a roomy foyer. The ceiling is heavy with concrete beams. All decorations are brilliant and in keeping with the early California feeling that prevails everywhere. Inside the theater proper, there are seats for 820—500 on the main floor and the remainder in a small balcony. While the whole is economically arranged to preserve an intimate sense so essential to the "little theater," there is roominess everywhere. This applies particularly to the seating arrangement, which is exemplary.

The six walls have been treated in a unique manner. They are broken by windows with old wrought iron Spanish grilles; and false boxes replace those usually found on the stage level. These are not for the spectator, but so arranged that they may be used in play-production. Iberic colorings and rich hangings are used judiciously in a manner that is restful to the eye yet serves also as a fillip to good taste.

Specially charming is the asbestos curtain with its bold design of an old Spanish galleon, done with golden sail and seeming to emerge from purple haze topped by lofty blue clouds, all from the brush of Alton S. Clark. The set-curtain is of rich black silk velvet, ornamented with a serpentine of gold.

The stage opening is 33 feet wide and 20 feet high. Back of this there is 40 feet of depth and a width of 80 feet. The fly gallery has a height of 75 feet; so that there is ample space for handling large spectacular productions; and the whole thing can be reduced for simpler and more intimate plays.

**The Lighting System**

By many the lighting equipment of the Pasadena Community Playhouse is regarded as its crowning glory. Four colors are used throughout—white, California gold, red and blue. A new style of dimmed permits of conjuring up a veritable fairytale by painting with blending of these colors.

The switchboard, designed by Claude D. Seaman, while one of the most comprehensive ever built, is so simple that one man controls it from a central station. There is much other novel electrical equipment never before seen in any theater, taking advantage of the latest advances in radio and telephone development. This includes an electrical prompting system, enabling the prompter to "see" the players from five different stations on the stage and in the auditorium. The director has telephone equipment, by which he can conduct his rehearsals from the fly gallery to the rear of the balcony.

Under the stage there is a large green-room for the use of the players not "working." A microphones are being kept them advised at all times of what is going on above, so there is no excuse for missing entrances. After the play the audience has the privilege of mingling with the actors for a social hour in the green-room. It connects directly with the auditorium. There is a kitchen attached for refreshments.

Dressing rooms are large and complete in every detail. The scene docks are commodious. A wardrobe department with equipment for making costumes, dyeing fabrics and storing them, is another valuable feature. The shops have all modern machinery. Ample office facilities have been provided and there is a large room

almost equal quantity of suspense, and a right happy ending. To these patrons of the movies, it will be a question of a "good time was had by all."

To the more questioning it will be once apparent that a lot of the familiar dodges of the stage and screen for catching the easy laugh and tear are employed quite frankly and with little adroitness. To even more sensitive and demanding moviegoers "Drusilla" will be either a bore or an affront, as per individual. These captions ones will find the whole story of the old lady from the workhouse suddenly transplanted to a millionaire's estate a preposterous and overdrawn fable. Most likely the balance lies somewhere in between these various viewpoints. There is little or no excuse for the many slips of directorial judgment, however, and the artificial veneer clumsily laid over long stretches of the picture.

R. F.

for a dramatic library, which the Drama League will have charge of. So many are the interesting details of the new Pasadena Community Playhouse that all cannot be told in a single article. The chief architect was Elmer Grey. A. Dwight Gibbs was associated in the work, having charge of the interior design, assisted by E. J. Cheesewright and A. S. Clark. Frank H. Sellers served as chairman of the building committee. When completed, the project will require an investment of approximately \$350,000. Of this amount about \$200,000 has been raised among 1000 friends of the Community Playhouse in sums varying from \$5 to \$500.

For the opening of the new playhouse, Gilmor Brown, producing di-

namic plays produced by the people themselves rather than by paid performers—the Pasadena Community Playhouse Association has moved into its own theater. And such a theater it is! For beauty, completeness and technical equipment, it sets a new standard of theater building in America—a structure that will be visited and admired by all who appreciate the dramatic arts and realize the cultural possibilities of spoken drama as a community builder. This last is perhaps the distinguishing feature of Pasadena's experiment in the realm of civic drama—or to be a bit more exact, the utilizing of drama as a civic service in the community life.

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## STOCK MARKET INTEREST IN MOTOR ISSUES

Specialties and Standard  
Industries Are Also  
in Favor

**NEW YORK, May 28 (AP)—**The upward movement of stock prices proceeded unchecked at the opening of today's market, with speculative interest centered chiefly in the motor shares.

New high records were established by Mack Trucks on the Maxwell issues and a good demand was noted for Hupmobile, Morris, Plymouth-Overland and Pierce-Arrow shares.

Laclede Gas, with an initial gain of  $\frac{3}{4}$  points, led an advance in the public utilities.

Under the influence of an improved steel market and increased demand, stocks of industries and preferences formed steadily ahead during the first half hour of trading. Motors maintained the leadership of the forward movement which had expanded to include a variety of public utility merchandising and oil shares.

Renewed buying of United States Cast Iron Pipe, based on the belief that foreign competition would be regulated by a recent marketing agreement, lifted that stock sharply while early gains of 2 to 3 points were recorded by Tide Water Oil, Fisher Body, Maxwell "B" certificates, May Stores, International Telephone and White Motor.

Moderate advances in U. S. Steel and American Can reflected a better demand for standard industrials.

Foreign exchanges opened steady,

with sterling slightly easier at 4.85%, and French francs unchanged at 5.01%.

### Profit Taking

Erratic fluctuations in Maxwell B certificates, which soared 9½ points yesterday, and the more precipitately to 10½, after chilling speculative sentiment, caused general reactions of 1 to 2 points on hasty profit-taking.

Constructive interests subsequently moved sharply higher, and came to the support of the public utility merchandising and chain store issues, also toward noon the entire market was again tending upward. Before midday, gains of 2½ to 4 points had been registered by American Can, Nash Motors, Seven Roebuck, Shattuck Stores, and Robert Reifs first preferred.

Call money renewed at 4 per cent.

Buying of high-priced shares in automobile interests with Mack Trucks, General Motors, American Can and Du Pont making rapid strides upward. Woolworth, General Baking and Havana Electric were also in demand. M. A. Hanna first preferred broke 12 points to 51, the lowest of the year.

### Bonds Move Upward

Bond prices reflected their upward movement in today's market, trading, which was marked by a good demand for various railroad, public utility, oil, rubber and paper company bonds.

Underlying credit conditions showed no change, but speculative purchases of investment buying, but speculative activities were conducted in a number of new fields. Initial transactions in the new International Paper \$6 took place at 91 and subsequently the bonds advanced to 93½.

The activity in this issue revived interest in American Writing Papers & certificates, which rose 2½ and 3 points respectively, to new high levels for the year.

Price-taking tendencies in the railroad list appeared to be waning, and moderate gains were recorded by St. Paul, Iowa Central and Norfolk & Southern issues.

An offering of \$14,000,000 Associated Gas & Electric was oversubscribed.

### RALLY IN WHEAT FOLLOWS DECLINE

**CHICAGO, May 28 (AP)—**Although wheat showed early declines in prices here today, the market soon rallied, and scored something of an advance.

Long quotations from abroad had a depressing effect at first, and so too did somewhat better conditions in the United States. Crop damage reports, however, led to renewing buying and to a general upturn in prices.

The option, at \$1.62½ lower, May \$1.70, and July \$1.65½ lower, was followed by an irregular rise to \$1.71½ for May, and \$1.63½ for July.

Corn lacked aggressive support.

After opening at 74¢ up, July 62½ at 71½, the market sagged all around and was slow to reach a general upturn in prices.

Oats traders took their stand from wheat. Starting unchanged to 74¢ lower, July 45¢ at 45¢, oats later showed a moderate general gain.

Provisions went up-grade in line with higher quotations on hogs.

**ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE**  
**BIRMINGHAM, May 28—**Barrett Company, manufacturers of tar products and rayon materials, a subsidiary of Allied Chemical Corporation, has started 28 carbondizing ovens at its Fairchild plant to be used in carbondizing pitch, a process in the manufacture of tar products. This is the first plant type in the south. Heretofore Barrett Company has been using bee-hive coke ovens. Virginia comes to manufacture pitch coke, for which there is a great demand at a higher price than ordinary coke.

**GTPSON CO. ENTERS NEW FIELD**  
**CHICAGO, May 28—**The United States Gypsum Company has entered a new field—that of special insulators for resistance to heat with two new products. One is a porous composition, structural gypsum called "pyrocelite," which is intended to be powdered between the wooden members of a frame as a fire-stop and a heat, cold and sound insulator. The other is a new board called "Gypson" designed to be used outside the studs of a building as a fire-protection substitute for ship-lap or other insulating sheathing and insulating materials.

**PUBLIC TRADING NOT LARGE**  
**CHICAGO, May 28—**Commission house brokers report that public trading in stocks has not been as large as the recent volume of trading would indicate, although there has been marked expansion in business from middlemen's points. Public traders continued to dominate trading, particularly in the motors, public utilities and transportation, while volatile specialties. "Shorts" are reported to have been urgent buyers of Mack Trucks, the Maxwell issues and the American Water Works in the last few days.

**WORLD LEAD PRODUCTION**  
**World lead production, 75 per cent of which is that of North America, was 108,188 tons in April, compared with 108,440 tons in March and 93,281 in April a year ago.**

**IMPROVEMENT IN PORTUGAL**  
**Business stagnation in northern Portugal during the latter part of 1924 was broken in the first quarter of 1925, when a revival occurred in practically all lines.**

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York  
(Quotations to 2 p.m.)

## BROOKLYN EDISON INVESTMENT GROWS

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York  
(Quotations to 2 p.m.)

## NEW YORK CURB

(Quotations to 1:30 p.m.)

Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York  
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# ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER CITY HEADINGS

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Insist on  
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**QUALITY SHOES**

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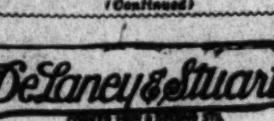
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class apartment dwelling—new minutes

to main station, school, shopping, etc.

Select families only. Reasonable rent.

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Telephone New York 2800

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Everything for the Baby Misses' Hosiery

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

"French Fall Back to New Battle Line"—  
Headline in yesterday's New York Times.

Sounds like an echo of the newspaper bulletins of 1916, doesn't it? How strange and inexplicable it is that after those four years of human agony, in which the very foundations of civilized society were profoundly shaken, mankind should be turning again to the machine gun, bombs from the sky above, and lethal gas as the only arguments by which differences between peoples can be adjusted!

The Spaniards first, and now the French in Morocco, confront only semicivilized foes whom half a century ago they would have regarded with derision as untrained in war and ill-equipped for battle. But the so-called civilized peoples of the world cannot go through a four years' orgy of hatred and bloodshed without teaching barbarians the more efficient methods of slaughter. And indeed the barbarians in trifling numbers were invited to join in the combat. It is little wonder that, after fighting for years in a quarrel which was no concern of theirs, they should take up arms in their own behalf.

There is every reason, too, for the belief that the Rifians, and other tribes confronting the French and Spanish forces, are not dependent upon leaders of their own race. The World War bred the professional soldier whose sword and talents are at the command of the highest bidder, just as it enriched and strengthened the munitions manufacturers whose agents at Geneva are too plainly bringing dissension and apparent impotence into the councils of those who are there gathered for the purpose of limiting the distribution of implements of war.

How long will human intelligence permit the war mania to persist? This conflict in Morocco, bad as it is, is of comparatively slight importance since the conflagration can be localized, without prospect of spreading to Europe—unless France and Spain, now arrayed against themselves. But should a similar blaze break out in the Balkans, Europe could scarcely escape scorching.

The immediate lesson taught by the war in Morocco is that, if the Riffian tribesmen had been unable to purchase arms from dealers under the authority of more civilized governments, the war would have ended promptly. The object lesson ought to stimulate action at Geneva, but thus far has not. Perhaps after the delegates from the United States have succeeded in getting all reference to the League of Nations cut out of the official documents of the conference, they may be able to give some attention to the task of withholding arms and munitions of war from peoples intent upon putting the peace of the world in jeopardy.

Recent decisions by the United States courts, holding that public utility corporations are entitled to charge rates that will give them an assured return of 8 per cent on their invested capital and the value of their plant, have provoked a widespread consideration of the probable future course of interest rates in general. The marked decline in these rates from the peak reached about five years ago, as shown specifically by the higher prices paid for government and other bonds, has been regarded in some quarters as a distinct advantage to industry and commerce, and many associated therewith have looked forward to an era of low interest charges as a concomitant of continued prosperity.

For a time the extraordinary demands of foreign countries for loans has operated to prevent the further decline in interest rates that was predicted, but with the economic and financial rehabilitation of all the chief industrial nations they must soon be able to supply their own capital, and even have some to spare for foreign investment. Lacking the outlet for American surplus capital now afforded by international loans, it would seem that the constant accumulation of funds by the industrious and prosperous people of the United States must have the effect at least of preventing a return to high interest rates.

From the viewpoint of the borrower, who wishes to procure capital at the lowest possible rate, the present abundance of loanable funds is highly desirable. The lender, on the other hand, is always seeking for as high interest as is consistent with safety, and resents any attempt by public authorities to interfere with what he regards as a fair return on his loan or investment. In arriving at the arbitrary figure of 8 per cent as the reasonable earnings of a corporation deriving its existence and powers from some grant of municipal or state governments, the courts were presumably guided by knowledge of the earnings of other industrial concerns having no relations to governmental activities or control.

If capital in wholly private industry can earn 8 per cent or more, it seems logical that public utilities should be allowed to earn the rate fixed by the court. As against this view, it is urged by those representing the public that, with the enormously increased accumulation of capital that is annually going on, there must in the near future be scaling down of dividends somewhat in proportion to the decline in interest rates. Past experience has shown that, whenever any particular industry has displayed great earning powers, idle capital seeking investment soon brings new competition, that for a time, at least, reduces profits.

While this application of the law of supply and demand may not cover the case of public utilities, in which there is a monopoly of some necessary service, the fact that immense sums of money are being loaned at rates much below that fixed as a minimum return will doubtless be used as a basis for an attempt to secure a further readjustment of the relations between the utility corporations and the public.

### A Lesson for Geneva

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, Robert von Moschzisker, in an address at the Cornell Law School in Ithaca, N. Y., recently, expressed his opinion that "too many proposed amendments to the Constitution point to an undesirable centralization of power in Washington." From such a source, it will be agreed, an observation of this character is entitled to thoughtful consideration. He expresses the conclusion that if many of these proposed amendments are to be regarded seriously, the American people are drifting away from "the original purpose of the Constitution."

The learned jurist took as his subject "Dangers in Disregarding Fundamentals When Amending the Federal Constitution." Now it is easy to see that much might be said in discussing a subject of this nature. But it would be agreed at the outset that the proposition stated is axiomatic. There are dangers in disregarding fundamentals, whether in amending the Constitution, in enacting statutory laws, or in administering any statutory provision or legal code. But are these asserted dangers which the speaker pointed out real or present dangers? It would hardly be agreed that a movement to strengthen the Constitution, to make it expressive of higher sense of justice, to build new and substantial superstructures upon a foundation which has been tested and found to be sound and enduring, is indicative of a purpose or tendency to drift away from the Constitution. It would be more reassuring to be told, by such an authority as the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania, for instance, that the great fundamental document which he and every other true American regards so solicitously and seeks so zealously to safeguard, is broad enough and comprehensive enough to lend itself to the needs of an expanding and progressive nation.

It would be interesting to be told by those who frequently express their apprehension because of this tendency of which they complain, just which of the nineteen amendments that have been made to the Constitution since its initial adoption and ratification have indicated a dangerous tendency to drift away from the fundamental law. Those who have believed it to be their duty to sound these warnings have been more numerous and more insistent since the adoption of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth amendments than in the past. It can hardly be argued, it must be admitted, that the adoption of the amendment extending the right of suffrage to the women of the United States has tended to increase or centralize federal authority. It is, on the other hand, a liberal and progressive step in the direction of democracy, the fundamental upon which the Constitution itself is founded.

Neither can it be convincingly asserted that the decision, proclaimed in the Eighteenth Amendment, to empower the Federal Government to co-operate with state and local authority in suppressing and prohibiting the traffic in intoxicating beverages, was a dangerous step away from the fundamental basis of government. A great majority of the communities and many of the states had, before this amendment was adopted, outlawed the liquor traffic, or had enacted laws with that purpose in view. It was to express national, rather than sectional or individual disapproval of the evil, that the states elected to impose upon the national Government the duty of sharing in its suppression.

The tendencies of the people who comprise a democratic government can be rightly and correctly judged only by their acts. The people of the United States have seldom been convicted of having moved rashly or by other than deliberate impulse. They are as quick to reject an unsound or undemocratic proposal as they are prone to adhere to and support those movements which are expressive of true growth and development and a clearer realization of the duties and privileges of a self-governing nation. They accord to the founders of the Republic and the framers of the Constitution, unreservedly, full credit for their wisdom and foresightedness. But they have a right to believe, and to realize, that this wisdom did not pass with the sealing of this great compact. It was declared in that earlier period, and it is as true now as then, that the right of self-government is inherent and inalienable.

Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, did a good day's work for international conciliation in a recent series of lectures at Cambridge University on the relations of Canada and the United States. In an address on "The Determination of the Boundaries," he dwelt particularly on the success of the International Joint Commission. Considering the immense value of the commission to both countries, and as a working model which should be studied by other countries, it is remarkable how little public reference there is made to the commission's work.

The many problems along the international boundary line between the Dominion and the United States, especially relating to rivers and lakes which are the common heritage of the people on both sides of the line, led to the appointment of a permanent court twelve years ago. The International Joint Commission consists of three members from Canada and three from the United States. When sessions are held in Canada, one of the Canadian commissioners presides; when in the United States, one of the commissioners appointed by the federal Administration at Washington is chairman. Since it began functioning as an international court in 1913, twenty-five decisions have been rendered. In every case the decision has been unanimous.

It is surprising, as Sir Robert Falconer said at Cambridge University, that such a commission, as unique as it has been successful in its procedure, has attracted so little attention, either at home or abroad. The former Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Hughes, did make commendable reference to it in an address

### Safeguards to the Constitution

before the Canadian Bar Association in 1923. But Mr. Hughes, at the same time, rather conveyed the impression that the commission lacked authority or status. He favored the appointment of a permanent body of our most distinguished citizens acting as a commission, with equal representation of both the United States and Canada, to which automatically there could be referred, for examination and report as to the facts, questions arising as to the bearing of action by either government upon the interests of the other, to the end that each, reasonably protecting its own interests, would be so advised that it would avoid action inflicting unnecessary injury upon its neighbor.

All this could apparently be done under the existing treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which established the International Joint Commission. Practically all that is necessary is to encourage public confidence. More appreciative public references from national leaders, such as Sir Robert Falconer's recent address, would help much to raise the status of the commission.

In completing her bronze bust of Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," Miss Brenda Putnam, her niece, has done more than just model a remarkable likeness of her famous aunt, the American writer whose book has been read by countless thousands in all sections

of the world. She has done more, too, than merely make a bust for the Immortals in the Hall of Fame in New York University. For she has recalled to thought at this time, and enduringly established in permanent memorial, the epoch-making struggle which culminated in the emancipation of the slaves in the United States, and in the placing of America upon a higher plane of consciousness than had been possible before.

It is said by those in a position to know, that this bust is an unusually good likeness, that it portrays the features of her subject with a remarkable degree of exactness, and that Miss Putnam has been peculiarly successful in reproducing just those characteristics which recall to her friends and relatives Mrs. Stowe as they remember her. So much the better; but more important still is the fact that in depicting in bronze the lineaments of her distinguished aunt, Miss Putnam has engraved features which represent more the spirit of that advancing age. For Mrs. Stowe, as the author of a work which probably aroused at the time of its production a greater storm of criticism, and won more plaudits, than any other book, really represents a type more than an individual. It is true, of course, that it was she who served as the channel for the exposure of the cruelties of the slavery system in the southlands of America. But she did so, and could do so, only because the age was ready for the exposure.

As one glances over the pages of history, the fact is constantly impressed that, when the time is ripe for a great religious teacher, novelist, physical scientist, or whoever else it may be, at the right moment that individual arises. So it was with Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Mrs. Stowe did a great work for the Nation and the world, and she has been fittingly memorialized and adequately represented that future generations may appreciate to the full her mission to mankind.

### Editorial Notes

"Think of what the Empire would be tomorrow," said Sir William Joynson-Hicks, British Home Secretary, in an address before the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society, in London, "if in every home there was a copy of the Bible that was read, studied, and loved by every member of the family." "It would be a different Empire," he declared. "It would be a different world." He referred to a distinguished predecessor of his in the office of Home Secretary, then Mr. Asquith, who once said, "The common possession of the English Bible is a symbol and a safeguard of unity among English-speaking people." And he added that such a statement was doubly true today. If they wanted a united people for the common good, they must work together "on the foundation of the truths and principles laid down in the Bible." But it was not much use having the Bible, he explained, unless it was read, and not only studied but lived. Such sentiments need no comment. They are of world-wide import and carry their own weight of authority.

Mass production methods with a vengeance were the subject of "demonstration," recently staged at Nottingham, Eng., in connection with a building system devised by the chairman of the housing committee of the Nottingham Corporation. This "demonstration" consisted of the erection of two houses of the bungalow type, with a steel framework filled in with concrete slabs, the interior walls being composed of plaster slabs. The houses were quite complete in their arrangement and appointments, and exclusive of foundations, which were of concrete, and apart from the subsequent decoration, were erected entirely with unskilled labor in eleven working days. The houses are said to be substantially cheaper than brick houses, while their external appearance is described as extremely pleasing. Pretty soon, we may expect to be ordering our dwelling places by the gallon, and all the waiting necessary may be the time needed for the liquid to harden.

Proofreaders on a newspaper catch countless mistakes, but occasionally even they allow errors to slip past their vigilant eyes. These are sometimes insignificant, sometimes serious, sometimes of a nature to point a lesson not intended by the writer of the article (as when the former capital of Russia was referred to as "Retrograd"), and sometimes funny enough to find place in a comic journal. Do you blame the readers of a certain publication for smiling behind their hands when a correction of the words "the captain of DEFECTIVES of the police force" was published in a subsequent issue as, "the captain of the detectives of the police FARCE."

### An Editor Who Becomes a College President

When Glenn Frank, who has recently accepted the presidency of Wisconsin University, lays down his pen and yields his chair as an editor, he can carry with him his new field of activity, which may be catalogued as perhaps a clearer and keener appreciation and appraisal of the public thought than is gained, for instance, by college executives who have not enjoyed his opportunities for contact with activities not directly connected with educational institutions.

Those who direct the policies of representative magazines or newspapers gain an intimate back-stage view, as it were, of much that is going on in the public thought. Not all the knowledge thus gained is displayed in print. Its exploitation would not always be helpful. No good end would be served thereby. But one who gains, through experience and direct contact, an appreciation of these varying phases of thought and opinion, is admittedly equipped to analyze them and to classify and segregate them which are constructive and helpful, than those who, no matter how conscientiously and studiously seek to adapt theoretical knowledge to the solution of perplexing human problems.

Upon the occasion of the meeting, in January of this year, of the American Association of Newspaper Editors, in New York, Mr. Frank, upon invitation, discussed before the editors and publishers assembled, and undertook to analyze, as he expressed it, "the mind of the man who buys the newspaper." His effort was to present to those who are responsible for the production of newspapers, from his own observation and study, the attitude of mind of the average reader, and particularly the average American reader.

As a general proposition, and one upon which his remarks were based, he assumed the premise that "the man who buys the paper is more intelligent than the low-brow journalist assumes, and less informed than the high-brow journalist assumes." He quoted, apparently with approval, the observation which he attributed to William Hazlitt, that it is always safe to assume anew each morning the world's ignorance. This he supplemented with the somewhat candid admission that the plain fact is that "very few of us know very much accurately and in detail about anything."

Referring more specifically to what he denominated as "low-brow" journalism, Mr. Frank said that its outstanding sin is its habitual tendency to underestimate the intelligence of the average reader. Its offense, as he sees it, is in its assumption that the American mind may be tickled, but must not be challenged. How would he correct this? Let him tell us in his own words:

I suspect that if American journalism is ever to realize its maximum social effectiveness, its articles and editorials will be written with the idea in mind that they are to be read by men and women who had that morning been dropped from Mars, able to read the English language, but with minds in virgin ignorance of the fields and facts with which the editorial and the articles deal; that is, I have the suspicion that in an ideal journalism, its articles and its editorials, would invariably carry their own maximum of punch and to the average reader, with the space of an article or an editorial is, of course, a challenge to very high journalistic technique.

The need for this closer contact between those who write and those who read is as necessary as it is admittable to be desirable. A crystallization of public opinion is never desirable. It is behind such a state of thought and conviction that the "ultras" of politics and society barricade themselves. Mr. Frank says that today the United States is a country, which is parked behind barricades of "conservatism" and "liberalism." There isn't enough "international commerce" across these frontiers that separate these various temperaments and varying points of view; there isn't enough visiting across these intellectual frontiers, and I suggest that in order to get that cross-fertilization of minds, that helpfulness that comes from a conflict between divergent points of view, the ordinary American reader should not have to buy three newspapers or three magazines.

After such an experience he believes no editor could come back to his desk without being convinced that there is a genuine mental hunger in America that reaches all the way from Main Street to Wall Street, a real hunger for a real consideration of real things, "provided only the journalist in question recognizes the obligation to be intelligible."

But this more or less unbiased analyst does not lay all the blame at the door of the editor who under-

estimates the intelligence of his readers. He finds especially among the weekly and monthly publications, a tendency, perhaps quite as dangerous, to overestimate the information of the readers. He admits the possibility, and even the probability, that there is, in the columns of what he calls the "high-brow" journals, much which "multiplied thousands of Americans would eagerly read provided they could read it without having to surround themselves in the process with a dictionary, an encyclopedia, an index to periodical literature, and a corps of specialists in science, art, history, music and philosophy."

So the conclusion was reached by the speaker that if he should find it necessary to exaggerate at all, he would overestimate the intelligence of his readers and underestimate the information of his readers.

Mr. Frank surmises that by such a combination the editor would "strike a divine and effective average." He admits a resort to mild exaggeration when he offers this suppositionally solution of the problem he presents:

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There is always the true and the constructive, the creative and the helpful. This, as Mr. Frank observes, is not a literature of prophecy of a good time-coming, but one representing the composite effort of those who, as the speaker observes, "go into our laboratories and our philosophers' closets and find the really new and creative and germinal ideas upon which the future must inevitably depend, and then meet the challenge of making those now dull ideas legitimately sensational and readable."

### The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Rome

May 28

The meeting between Benito Mussolini and Gabriele d'Annunzio continues to attract great attention. All the newspapers regard it as the most important political event of the day. Special correspondents describe the meeting of the poet and the Premier as most cordial. Signor d'Annunzio, who embraced Signor Mussolini on his arrival, had given the strictest orders that nobody should enter the villa. Hundreds of Fascisti who came to Gardone from near-by cities were not allowed to greet their leader. Well-informed quarters state that the political results of the meeting will not be immediate, but Signor d'Annunzio will be asked to help the Government to pacify the Nation.

Italians have at last begun to realize that there are many important problems, other than those referring to their own internal situation, worthy of study and consideration. For the past six months the question of the day, and the only question, has been the attitude of the Opposition Bloc toward the Government; all others seemed to be nonexistent in the eyes of the Italian public. To-day, however, has been dealt with very fully, and innumerable long leading articles in the principal newspapers, but it is strange to note that the result is that Italians are today exactly in the same position as they were six months ago. Recent events in Bulgaria, the danger of complications in the Balkans, the election of Field Marshal von Hindenburg as president of the German Reich, the activity of Communists in several European countries, the adoption of the gold standard in Great Britain have awakened interest in Italy, and all these problems now attract great attention in the local press.

The restoration of the lira to a gold basis is perhaps what is most discussed in Italy at the present moment. There are many difficulties that must be faced and solved before a stabilization of the Italian lira to its nominal gold value can be effected. In this respect it is well to note an article which appeared lately in the Corriere della Sera from its financial editor, Senator Luigi Einaudi. Italy's floating indebtedness abroad, writes Senator Einaudi, amounts to about 10,000,000,000 lire, four-fifths of which represent holdings of the Italian Treasury bonds and notes of the kingdom by Italians resident in Italy or foreign countries, keeping these securities in the hope of an early rise of the value of the lira. The return of the gold standard, it is pointed out, would lead to a rush to realize on these securities, and the effect would naturally be very dangerous. On the other hand, it is calculated that about 2,000,000,000 of foreign currency and securities are held by Italians, who are not converting them into lire, a further decline in the value of the paper money should come. The remedy suggested by Senator Einaudi, to obviate, in the case of a return to the gold standard, the dangers of an undue pressure of the gold reserves, is to issue treasury bonds at 6 per cent, and to allow, at the same time, the price of the State securities to fall a point when the yield will be just 6 per cent. In this way, concludes Senator Einaudi, it will be possible for the lira to become sufficiently attractive as a medium of investment.

The approaching twenty-fifth anniversary of King Victor Emmanuel's accession to the throne has aroused an intense feeling among all Italians who are anxious to demonstrate their loyalty to their Monarch who has been ruling the Italian nation for a quarter of a century. The event will be celebrated with great pomp on June 7, the Festival of the Constitution, which is a national holiday for Italy. Committees have been formed in all the principal centers of the kingdom to organize festivities, and Rome will witness a procession of the syndics of all the Italian communes, with the banners of each municipality, who will march to the Quirinal Palace, the King's residence, to pay homage to the Sovereign.

It is believed that in the coming summer the Italian Prime Minister will move from Palazzo Chigi to Villa d'Este in Tivoli, accompanied by his secretaries and the high officials of the Premier's Department, the Foreign, Home and